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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,435.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
12th June,	PENINSULAR	5994	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5994	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	5994		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10600		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5994	MONGOLIA	9506
26th "	EGYPT	7919		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi Wanship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
SIRA	5,539	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Tacconc	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magazzini	15th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,580	Tacconc	15th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries; Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedono	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Bel lio	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedono	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 11th June	9 a.m.
LINGA	3,170	Fri. 12th June	6 a.m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamra, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BEZWADA," 5,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to ons and connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
P FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,991	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA*	4,596	F. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov, 1908.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5035	S. Climuk	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and *vice versa*.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *viâ* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5150	F. Radonitsch	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
American Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	530	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	576	935	495	770	499	649
Liverpool	608	990	527	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	553 44	*1135	570 40	*990 ...	499 33	809
Karachi						

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,039, Rs. 866 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles
City of Benares	...	.....	May 20	.....	June 11
*City of Calcutta	...	May 22	June 18	.....	July 10
City of Karachi	...	June 4	.....	June 22	July 8
†Trafford Hall	...	June 22	July 19	July 19	July 26
City of Paris	...	July 13	...	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	...	July 30	.....	Aug 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 19	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 23
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 28	.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1908
City of Karachi	...	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

* Will not call at Marseilles, but sails for Plymouth direct.
† Sails from Bombay, *not Karachi*.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $2,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·00

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hiogo	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Osaka	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Kobe		
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by Telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,536,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.		Saigon.
Kurrachi.	Kwala Lumpor		Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.		Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.		Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.		Yokohama.
Colombo	Samarang.		Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.		New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Honolulu.		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of it's Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember
THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyre of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
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Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL ... ... 1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
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THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

No other firm has an organisation for growing, buying and blending Tea, equal to Liptons, and no firm gives you such unequalled value for money.

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Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents
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THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S
FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED TIME TABLE of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between Colaba and Virar, will be introduced with effect from MONDAY, the 16th June, 1908.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Street Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 6TH JUNE, 1908.

MESSRS. GLAZEBROOK, TEJPAL AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 31st May, 1908, Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL has RETIRED from the abovenamed firm which will henceforth be continued and carried on by the other partners therein, Messrs. N. S. GLAZEBROOK and NARANJI DWARKADAS alone.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
by his constituted Attorney.

E. PHILIP COMBER,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
NARANJI DWARKADAS.

APPLICATIONS are invited from among the Graduates of the Grant Medical College for the POST of HONORARY SURGEON, in Dentistry, J. J. Hospital, for a term of one year.

Apply to the SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, June 15th.

For admission apply to—
THE HEAD MASTER and
SISTER-IN-CHARGE.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED

TWELVE COMPETENT NATIVE STATION MASTERS and twenty ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS to fill vacancies on the Burma Railways. The pay of Station Masters, *Rs.* 40 to Rs. 60; and for Assistant Station Masters, Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

Preference will be given to applicants who present themselves at the Traffic Manager's Office, Rangoon, with good certificates.

Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in written particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
Rangoon.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTUMJI MEHTA ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1990, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street with in the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Modi Street aforesaid on the Westside thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Mancekji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 703, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/9306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989, and Street No. 5-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Curseji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, for loading, unloading and stacking coal at several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad-Gauge Section and all branches for one year from 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1909.

A form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8 for each.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money along with their tenders which will be forfeited in the case of failure to enter into contract.

Tenders must be properly sealed and carefully addressed "Tender for loading, unloading and stacking coal" to

W. F. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel, 30th May, 1908.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms in Two Languages. Special Quotation for Large Quantities with Name of Company inserted. Apply to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

BELLES LETTRES AND BIOGRAPHY.

	Rs.	a.
The Beaux of the Regency. By Lewis Melville. In 2 volumes	21	0
A Study of Clough, Arnold, Rossetti and Morris. By Stopford A. Brooke...	5	4
Singoalla: A Mediæval Legend. By Victor Rydberg	0	14
A Story of Art. By Dr. G. Carotti, complete in four volumes. Volume I—Ancient Art, revised by Mr. S. Arthur Strong, Litt. D., LL D. ...	4	6
Virginibus Puerisque and other Papers. By Robert Louis Stevenson	4	8
Sacred and Profane Love and other Poems. By Alfred Austin	3	15
Catalogue Illustré De Salon, 1908. By Ludovic Baschet	2	10
Stories. By Ernest Theodor Wilhelm Hoffman.	0	14
Pall Mall Pictures of 1908...	0	12

ORIENTAL AND EASTERN.

The Complete Indian Housekeeper and Cook, giving the duties of mistresses and servants, the general management of the house, and practical recipes for cooking in all its branches. By F. A. Steele and G. Gardiner...	4	8
Grammar of the Persian Language. By John T. Platts, Hon. M. A. (Oxon). Part I.—Accidence	10	14
The Pirates of Malabar and an Englishwoman in India two years ago. By Colonel John Biddulph	5	4
A Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India, with a sketch of the land tenures. By B. H. Baden-Powell, C. I. E., with map:	3	0
The Mongols. A History, by Jeremiah Curtin...	10	15
The Brahmans, Theists and Muslims of India. By John Campbell Oman	12	4

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL, Etc.

The Watch and Clock Makers' Handbok, Dictionary and Guide. By F. F. Britten, 11th edition	4	6
Useful Rules and Tables relating to mensuration, engineering, structures and machines. By William John Macquorn Rankin, 8th edition...	7	14
Economic Theory of the Location of the Railways. By Arthur Mellen Wellington. 6th edition	18	6
Drawing Book for Marine Engineers. By Alexander Norwell	3	1
A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method for the student, craftsman, and amateur. By Prof. Banister Fletcher, F. I. R. B. and Banister F. Fletcher, F. I. R., B. A.	18	6
The Field Practice or Laying out Circular Curves for Railroads. By John C. Trautwine, C. E		

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PULMONARY BALSAM.

A specific cure for Cough Cold, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia. Nearly thirty years past; yet nothing has displaced it. It is tasty. Children drink it willingly.

Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Rs. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., BOMBAY.

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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

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Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrith, (Jessore.)

Messrs. S. J. SEYBEIN & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience in Customs requirements.

The results of the First give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence recommend them as a RELIABLE AGENCY for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to which they undertake to devote Merchants' orders that may be intended to lay an export.

WHITEHALL COURT, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "ANTARES," LONDON.

ON THE OVAL.

(Opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower, University.)

FRIDAY, 12th June, 1908, at 9-45 p. m.

GRAND FIRE FIGHTING DEMONSTRATION.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF

H. G. GELL, ESQR., M. V. O.,
Commissioner of Police, BOMBAY,

AND THE KIND PERMISSION OF

E. M. PROES, Esqr., Executive Engineer of the District,

TO USE THE GROUND,

MESSRS. MARKS & CO., LIMITED,

THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR THE

MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

will give a practical demonstration of how to fight a fire successfully and how to prevent a fire assuming such proportions on property as to necessitate its abandonment to the hopelessly damaging alternative, the Fire Brigade.

To help pass the time before and after the demonstration, the Band of the Royal Scots and Royal Scots Pipers will, by the kind permission of Colonel W. H. E. MURRAY, Commanding, and the Officers of the Royal Scots Regiment, perform a programme of Music between 9-45 and 11 P. M.

The inhabitants of Bombay are cordially invited to be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON
ESPLANADE.

15th Grand Entire Change of Programme.

THE
ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Picture includes—Sign of the Cross, Allibaba and Forty Thieves and Many Others.

EVERY SATURDAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

EVERY NIGHT.
TWO SHOWS.
7-30 to 9, 10 to 11-30 (S.T.).

PRICES :—	Rs.	As.
Box of 6 Chairs...	10	0
Single seat...	2	0
First Class...	1	0
Second Class	0	8
Third Class...	0	4

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchitics, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

P.C.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

By order of Shet Manilal Nagindas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Thakordas Fatechand.

9 bales, each 60 pieces Fancy Dolia, each 24 yards, No. 650, of Mowji Dharamsee Mills.

On account of the concerned:—
6 cases, cheese.
14 cases, each 1 cwt. Peas.
4 casks, white porcelain plates, 7, 8, 9, & 10 inches.
1 cask, white cups and saucers.
1 case, volumes of "The Hundred Best Pictures."
1 English upright piano by J. and J. Hopkinson.
10 incandescent gas lamps, 600 and 1,000 c. p.
10 Incandescent gas lamps with globes suitable for large outdoor and indoor space of rooms.

By order of the executor of the Will of the late Bai Manekbai, widow of Morarji Hari, deceased, a large collection of gold and silver ornaments and jewellery consisting of bangles, chains, necklaces, ear-drops' pearly rings, bangles, ear-rings, armlets, necklace.

By order of the mortgagees, Seth Jamnadas Vandrawandas and Marwadi Keshomul Tejmul, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Karrim Nahoy Peeroo Mahomed:—
1 pair diamond ear-drops, about 5½ ratics.
On account of the concerned :—
1 gold double case watch.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity to secure New Pianos.

Sale TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Cottage, Square and Semigrand Pianos, by wellknown makers, Piano Accessories and Tools, Wooden Automatic Sun Blinds, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m.(S.T.), Messrs. J.S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, entire stock-in-trade of "The Mozart Piano House," consisting of—

1 Mahogany grand cottage Piano, by Romhildt.
1 Ebonized " " " by Ernst Crause.
1 " " " " by G. Heyl.
1 " " " " by Romhildt.
1 Oakwood Yacht piano, by Arthur Allison & Co.
1 Ebonized cottage piano, by Joseph Hollis & Sons.
5 Square and semigrand pianos, by different well-known makers.

Also metronomes, insulators, piano lamps, a large lot of piano and harmonium accessories and tools, bass string making machine by Weygandt and Klein, terra cotta busts of wellknown pianists, with brackets, rich art pictures, French waterproof and plain wooden automatic sunblinds, also roll of unfinished blinds, vice table, large lot of wooden planks, arch curtains, bicycles, wardrobe, teapoy, &c.

Property of other gentlemen :—
1 Pianola with 31 Rollers.
1 Church organ with ornamental top.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 950 CASES TIN PLATES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the godown in Poona Street, opposite the Prince's Docks, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the partners of Messrs. L. R. Thacker & Co., the Indentors, the following cases of tin plates suitable for making kerosine oil tins, &c.

TIN PLATES I. C. W.

About 375 cases, each 225 sheets, 18 in. by 12 in. size, weight about 120 lbs.

About 314 cases, each 225 sheets, 14in. by 14 in. size, weight about 112 lbs.

About 261 cases, each 225 sheets, 16 in. by 16 in. size weight about 150 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods removed within 4 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1908.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE [THERAPION] MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, as above mentioned, or the Kit, which contains one of each of the three numbers, price 8/6 or Rs. 5-8.

SOLE BY THACKER & Co.
BOMBAY STUDIES AND POONA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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WHITMAN'S DEMOCRATIC VISTAS, and other Papers.
THOREAU'S A WEEK ON THE CONCORD and Merrimac Rivers.
THE ANNALS OF TACITUS. Edited by Arthur Galton.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.C.
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A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll

WILL COMMENCE IN
The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Worden Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRIGURA. Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in Cool place, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 3 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A 4 Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1317, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 1-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE.—RUBBER-TYRED VICTORIA. Price Rs. 400 or reasonable offer. Apply W. B. MAUNDER, Bandra.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Stores. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grooms and Midwife Nurses whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between Ans. 4 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Our's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special rates for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; House comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1154, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply direct to PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gaston Gerry. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19 A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—Intelligent Man—to supervise rat-trapping operations at Andheri. Retired Hospital Assistant preferred. Apply Box No. 1201, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and rate per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1164, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply by letter, stating age, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1158, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Weekly News, published at Bombay Rupees Rs. 10 per annum Current rate of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Gujerati Schools, for one year. Salary Rs. 100, with Rs. 15 carriage allowance. Apply, enclosing copies only of testimonials, to SECRETARY, Joint Schools Committee, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SMART THIRD OFFICER for BURMAH OIL CO.'S Steamer. Apply with testimonials, &c., to SHAW, WALLACE and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, from 1st July 1908, a PENSIONED WARRANT, or N. C. Officer, as Secretary to the Satara Suburban Municipality. Pay Rs. 40 + Rs. 15 Conveyance Allowance. Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 20th instant, and should be addressed to the Vice-PRESIDENT, S. S. Municipality, Camp Satara.

CAMP SATARA, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A COMPETENT AND HARD-WORKING UNDER-SECRETARY.

SALARY : Rs. 100 per month, with prospects of an

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO WEALTHY PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Diamond Ring.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, the Bank concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas:—

1 Precious Diamond Ring, of the first water, weighing about 15 carats or 16 rutties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lot to be cleared within two days from the day of sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF PUMPS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, KNITTING MACHINES, ETC.

Under instruction from Mr. Dhunmul Pestmul, Munim of the Firm of Multani Gulabchund, a creditor, and one of the Trustees appointed under Composition Deed, dated 17th December, 1907, by Mr. Vinayek Raghunath Kale, trading under the name, style and firm of the Western Machinery and Stores Co., carrying on business in Bombay, at Sitaram Buildings, by his Manager, Mr. Harram Ramchandra Bhatavadekar, the property of the said Western Machinery and Stores Co., and at the account and risk of the said Vinayak Raghoonath Kale, trading under the name, style and firm of the Western Machinery and Stores Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1908, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the following rotary pumps, centrifugal pumps, pressure lamps, chandeliers, hanging chandeliers, generators, mantles, canopies, chimneys, globes and shades, hanging lamps, spring extension, knitting machines by different makers, typewriters, grinding mills, sluice valves, fire hose rubber suction, cotton hose, rotary flywheels, office furniture, iron safe.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjisha & Soonderdas, Attorneys for the said Trustee, at their Office, at 1, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instruction from the Proprietor, Excelsior Cinematograph, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p. m., at the Esplanade Cruickshank Road.

The large Cinematograph tent, together with the silk line couches and chairs, ticket boxes, fancy sailing Engine-box, fire proof Cinematograph cabin, wooden platform, etc.

The above will be sold in small and separate lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at The Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s Godown, No. 2, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Prior De Saone and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Vagjee Tarachand and Co.—

F B
R B 100 F. P. bales, fine machine ginned, Lot No. 742. Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dongri Street, Bhimpoora Godown, by order of Khoja Khamally Moledina and on account and risk of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons

20 bales, willow bowdas, stamped W. W. S.
27 bales, Dirt Roller, stamped W. W. S.
Dropping about 30 khandies.
Oily cotton No. 1 of the Rehmany Mill, about 12 khandies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, by Alexander Mackenzie and others, also English Mahogany furniture, Mahogany dining table, open carved chiffoniers, spoons and forks with case, English sofas, sliding sideboard, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, blackwood cupboard and wardrobes, cherial glass, dressing and washhand tables, brozes, parian and marble figures, pier-tables, oil paintings and engravings, large partition screen, handsome, strong, mahogany rosewood semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, London, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete Burroughes and Watts, London iron double bedsteads, valuable books, sets of lancet, hanging chandaliers, wall brackets, lamps, Persian carpets, aviary with birds, two strong glass fronted office broughams, by Dadabhoy Bomanji, two handsome strong grey Arab horses, etc., etc., the property of Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., proceeding to Europe.

The property of another gentleman:

1 Black Australian horse, thoroughly quiet, both single and double harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instruction from Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Sett, the surviving mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 28th day of April, 1906, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said Mortgagor's Deed and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Vincet Andrew Sebastian Pereira, the proving executor of the last will and testament of Rose Mary, formerly the widow of John Joseph Annunciation and the wife of Joaquim Vincent Fernandis, and Joseph Walter Annunciation, Norman Alexander Annunciation and Henry Lester Annunciation, minors, under the age of 18 years, by the properly constituted guardian of their property William Lane and the said William Lane as such guardians, Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1908, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors and mortagee in the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate at Clare Road, Byculla, in the Island and Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 80 feet in depth and 40 feet in breadth, equivalent to 355 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as part of a large piece of leasehold land (of which it forms portion) under Collector's Old No. 25, New No. B-16254, Old Survey No. 676 and New Survey Nos. 18-3588 and 10-3589 and bounded on or towards the East by the Clare Road, on or towards the South by the property of Goolbai, widow of Hormusji Pestonji Jal, and Rustumji Hormusji Jal, administratrix and administrator of the estate of the said Hormusji Pestonji Jal and on or towards the West and North by the property of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and the said messuages and hereditaments are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 3805 and street No. 7, Clare Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1908.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,351 tons, Captain W Soroggie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Largo Law, 2,541 tons, Captain O H Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Frankdale, 3,099 tons, Captain W W Kidd, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shirala, 1,400 tons, Captain C. Scott arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Shah Nasir, 2,555 tons, Captain H. J. Revell, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons, Captain E. R. Large arrived in harbour yesterday, from Manchester via Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain H Masson, sailed on the 9th instant for Newport, via Mormugoa, with a general cargo.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain W H Coats, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 44 deck passengers.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2,379 tons, Captain W. K. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and Mrs. J. W. Pool as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain H. Maude arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,302 tons, Captain T. B. Whitehead arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 29 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell....R F Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
RIMSInvestigator...Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
H M S Pandora...Capt A P Davidson .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 9.

Alavi	2324 Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Auchendale	2568 McClure	W & A G & Co
Amatonga	2093 Large	
Africa	1302 Whitehead	M M & Co
Blyths Wood	2242 Macdonald	K Nixon & Co
Borderer	2835 Black	T Morrison & Co
Bahadur	2936 Cubbin	T Jeewandas
Clematis	2329 Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Dumra	762 Cuthbush	M M & Co
Fankdale	3100 Kidel	W & A G & Co
Fairport	2433 Greig	W & A G & Co
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
Joydene	2277 Yule	Bombay Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Labuan	2293 Ross	W & A G & Co
Lamington	2283 Macphail	T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon	316 Butler	M M & Co
Monsori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Moshtari	1109 Gore	Bo & Persia Co
Nawab	2041 Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nownel Dahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk	2506 Borey	G Cotton & Co
Nowshera	1961 Maude	M M & Co
Rao Bora	2497 Morris	S Wallace & Co
Shahalum	1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India	
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	Do
Singapore	2736 Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Sirsa	1675 Tipper	M M & Co
Strathfillan	2810 Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Scharzfels	3558 Bathmann	W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria	2379 Ward	The Bombay Co
Shirala	3400 Scott	M M & Co
Shah Nasir	2555 Revill	
Thornbeck	2348 Shotton	Show Wallace & Co
Wearbeck	2446 Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth	2339 Catlo	
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson, A'werp.		20-6	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	25-6	F M & Co
C&R Mahonadi	547	Ahmed	...M'Goa	10-6	B S N Co Ld
D & E City of Karachi	3363	Snow	K'chi	14-6	K N & Co
F Orissa	3523	Kedalle	Calcutta	13-6	M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	Jeddah	12-6	B & P S N Co
H Kanzler	1864	Michellien	Z'bar	10-6	A Strandes
K Aleppo	2536	Hall		13-6	F Muir & Co
M Peninsular	3047	Aden	Palmer	13-6	P & O Co
N Glenaffrie	2650	Craig	Baltimore	13-6	W & A G & Co
O Shandon	2466	Stibs	Port Said	20-6	W & A G & Co
P Glomin	2248	Learmouth	M'brough	13-6	K N & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	M'Goa	10-6	B o S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	12-6	B o S N Co Ld

Offside O

Laigo Law	2541	Henderson		N F T	Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Hayward		London	20-6 P & O Co

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmid	K'chi	12-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	14-6 W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	2682	Sacconе	Genoa	15-6 F & R S N Co
5	Walkamiy Mara	3437	Yamawale	Kobe	13-6 N Y K
6	Garryvall	2455	McClure		N F W & A G & Co
7	Birkhall	2738	Jones	Genoa	11-6 W & A G & Co
8	Culna	3963	Maclachlan	M'brough	12-6 M M & Co
9	Welsseofels	2458	Siebjee	K'chi	13-6 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4755	Hide	Shanghai	10-6 P & O Co
12	Marmora	5239	Weston	Shanghai	24-6 P & O Co
15	Wellington	3626	Hasking	Hamburg	18-6 J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Africa s	Whitehead	Busreh, May 27
	Shah Nasir s	Revell	Colombo, June 3
	Shirala s	Scott	Calcutta, May 25
	Nowshera s	Maude	Calcutta, May 2
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, May 27

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, &c
	Inchmarlo s	Foster	Calcutta
	Kirklee s	Watson	Calcutta
	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta

The steamer Frankdale Kidd for Calcutta obtained her particlearance yesterday.

The steamer Africa for Persian Gulf &c began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left Port Said on the evening of the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th instant, via Mombasa and Goa.

The same Co's steamer Reichstag arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—7 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 38 bales wool, G Jaithanand; 37 bales wool, M Vulley; 2,625 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 400 cwts copra cake, Glade and Co; 27 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 5 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, J Tatia,

City of Calcutta s—1,750 tons, Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s— 3,500 cwts wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co; 700 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8,580 cwts myrabollams, 2,125 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—20 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 129 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 81 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—14 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 12 hogsheads, chutney, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—432 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarjee; 400 cwts oilseed, Baner and Krause; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, W Sivjee and Co: 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Holland, Bombay Trading Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 900 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 79 bales twist, and 500 tons manganese, Schroder Smid and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed. Volkart Bros; 10 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 135 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Kalliandas Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—365 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 15 beles aloefibre, T Purshotum and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 241 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 1 pot rosa oil, Baner Krause; 330 bales cotton Glade and Co: 110 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy.

Wellington s—4,074 cwts weedseed, Worman and Co; 1,202 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 825 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts bones, M Jamal; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 15 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts myrabollam G Madhowji and Co; 220 bales cetton, M B Kaisha.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—50 bales hemp H Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall s—2,000 cwt poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 865 cwts rapeseed, Luis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, C Sankalchand; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal.

Clan Colquehourn s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,159 cwts groundnuts, 1,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,600 cwts mustardseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 1,001 cwts poppyseed, Johu, Fachiri; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville-de-la-Ciotat s—65 bales, hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 1,665 cwts, ginellyseed John Fachiri; 50 bales, cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Circassia s—724 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 cwts olibanum, S. Rassons; 1,980 cwts castorseed J. Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Dievadkar and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s—3,250 cwts costorseed. C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

R. Rubattino s—55 cwts wildmace, M. Jafferbag; 25 cwts gum T. Shamjee.

FOR ODESSA.

R. Rubattino s—200 ewt gum, T. Shamjee.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—35 cwts fishmaws M. J. Jumabhoy and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton. A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R. Rubattino s—1,500 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MALAGA.

Ville-de-la Ciotat s—200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

R. Rubattino s—27 bales twist, The Rehman Mills Ltd.

FOR SOPHIA

R. Rubattino s—5 bales twist K Nixon & Co.

FOR VARNA

R. Rubattino s—5 bales twist K Nixon & Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

R. Rubattino s—12 bales twist K Nixon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—87 1-2 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 1 chest opium, P & O. Co; 5 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 9 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 67 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—60 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 32 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 79 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 14 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakamiya Maru s—310 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamiya Maru s—200 bales cotten, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th June.

194—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GATEKE—June 2, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Eva Agnes, wife of H. E. Gateke.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE
AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 8-12m., 7-55a.; Low water, 1-57m., 2-2a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Football, the Harwood League,—Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25-2m. p. m.; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 11.—Improvement Trust, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 9-8m., 8-46a; Low water, 2-35m., 2-57a.

Friday, June 12.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona from Mahableshwar. Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p. m. Bombay Millowners Association, adjourned general meeting, 3-30 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 9-57m., 9-34a.; Low water, 3-13m., 3-48a.

Saturday, June 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 10-43m., 10-20a.; Low water, 3-52m., 4-37a.

Sunday, June 14.—Trinity Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 11-28m., 11-6a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-25a.

Monday June 15.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Burhanpore Tapti Mill, ordinary general meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 6-13m., 11-53a. Low water 5-13m. 6-12a.

Tuesday, June 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0-58a.; Low water, 5-55m., 7-0a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May was 550, of whom 390 were males and 160 females.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Dunn presiding, when the draft reply to the letter of Government on the expansion and development of Bombay was further considered.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of May, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 913, and the number of new admissions was 2,273 classified:—Hindoos 1,906, Mussalmans 353, other castes 14. The average daily attendance was 73.

CONCERT.—The Reverend Mr. Grant has asked us to notify that a Concert will take place to-night at the Seamen's Institute at 8-30 o'clock, to which admission will be free as usual, but a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Institute. These Concerts have become very popular, affording very pleasant recreation, and a large attendance is expected.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 10th current. Letters, etc. for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel Mail for France close at 5-30 p. m. the same day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March		Gunners	Monk
Overture		The Sicilian Vespers	Verdi
Aria		E'Coro	Costerno
Valse		New Life	Komzak
Selection		Parisina	Donizetti
Caprice		The Whistler and his dog	Pryor
Two Step		Hop Scotch	Rubens

BOMB SCARE IN BOMBAY.

Some excitement still prevails in Bombay and there are not a few people of nervous temperament who at once think it is a bomb, as soon as they hear a loud report. Two such instances occurred on Monday night at Girgaum. One was only a report heard near the Allbless Bag. It must have been a cracker let off by some boy, because the inquiries which were subsequently made could not ascertain how and whence the report proceeded. In the second instance a loud report was heard from under a tramcar proceeding along the Girgaum road at 11 p. m. A panic prevailed among the passengers and all jumped out of the car. The police made strict inquiries, but it could not be ascertained what the report proceeded from.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" June 6.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr Henry Alexander Sim, CIE, late of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Captain J O'Leary, MB, IMS; Captain H M H Melhuish, IMS; Captain W F Brayne, M B, IMS; Captain M S Irani, IMS; Lieutenant H C Buckley, MB, IMS; Lieutenant C E Palmer, MB, IMS; Lieutenant W D Wright, M B, I M S; Lieutenant N S Sodhi, I M S; Lieutenant H P Cook, M B, I M S.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission, with effect from the 19th April and until further orders:

Mr R F Lowis, 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr W H Brookes, 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent.

Lieutenant E H Thirkell White, sub pro tem, 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr C O'D Hervey, officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, till the return to duty of Mr H H Tayler, 7th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr A L F Evans, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent, till the return to duty of Mr H H Tayler, 7th Assistant Superintendent.

The services of Captain G E B Oldfield, 74th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military police.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A G Harrison, Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 29th June.

Mr J M Taylor, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 1st June during the absence on leave of Mr R P Atkinson, and until further orders.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr O J Sykes are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 10th May.

Mr R H Macnair, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department and is posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Bengal, with effect from the 19th of May.

Mr C A G Rivaz is posted as Assist Accountant Genl and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam with effect from the 10th of May.

The following promotions in the Postal Accounts Dept are notified:

With effect from the 25th of March.

Mr E H Burbe, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class II, to be Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class I, and Mr F O'Byrne Assist Comptroller, Post Office, to be Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class II.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr M L Darling, Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 17th May, the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Private Secretary and Adviser to H Highness the Raja of Dewas Senior Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr J H Garrett, I C S, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from 10th May and is posted to Bombay.

The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the dates specified:

Mr J S Heaney, I C S, to be Collector Class II,
Mr G A Thomas, I C S to be Collector, Class II, Mr R F L Whitty, I C S to be Assistant Collector, Class II,
Mr R F L Whitty, I C S to be Assistant Collector, Class I, Mr J H Garrett, I C S to be Assistant Collector, Class II.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 159 Market Bombay, No. 2.

DIABOLO
DEVIL ON TWO STICKS.

A UNIVERSALLY Popular game in old France when the great folk entered into it with the ardour now shown by children; regarded favourably by the noble dames of the League and the Fronde, and the principal diversion in the hours of recreation in the convents. Albeit not of French origin (some say it came from China), DIABOLO has become a veritable craze in Paris, popular at the Restoration, and under the last Empire, the game figured on the programme of amusements at the last great Republican fete-day. Never before, has a game so rapidly infatuated children and adults, rich and poor. Children who are not allowed to go out play it at home, to the ruin of the crockery and ornaments. The Doctors encourage the game, which, they say, strengthens the lungs and the muscles and School Masters and School Mistresses highly approve of it.

Amongst other Seasonable Games, just received
RACQUETTES, PARISIENNES.
TARGETS,
GRACE GAMES.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
POONA BRANCH IN EAST STREET.
NEXT WEEK.

FIRE-FIGHTING DEMONSTRATION.

IN an outbreak of fire, everything depends upon the person on the spot and the appliance at his command. Let us illustrate: A lamp or candle is overturned, a match is carelessly thrown down, or a curtain comes in contact with a naked light. Immediately flames begin to spread with rapidity, only to be realised by those who have witnessed an actual conflagration. There is a frantic rush for water, which is usually distant and possibly insufficient in quantity; and after some delay attempts are made to extinguish the flames with buckets of water, but precious moments have been wasted, and in the meantime the fire has been gaining strength and is passing beyond control. Just here the "Minimax" Fire Extinguisher proves a friend in need. "Minimax" is a Hand Fire Extinguisher, designed to meet just such emergencies. It is so simple in operation and so convenient in size, shape, and weight, that it can be used by anyone, even a child. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., have arranged for a great Fire-Fighting Demonstration to take place on Friday evening, at 10-15 p.m., and to entertain spectators both before and after the demonstration, they have arranged, with the kind permission of Colonel W. H. E. Murray and Officers of the Royal Scots Regiment, that the Band and Pipers of the Royal Scots will play the following Programme of Music at the Oval (Bandstand end) on Friday, the 12th of June, 1908, commencing at 9-45 p.m.:—

PROGRAMME.

1. March (Band)...Marching thro' Georgia ...*Miller*
2. March (Pipes)...Zukh mi Dil (Pathan Song)
3. Song (Band) ...Jewel of Asia .....*Phelphs*
4. March Pipes ...Skye Cro'ters
   Strathspey .....My wife she brewed it
   Reel.....Fife hunt
5. Selection Band. The Mikado .....*Sullivan*
6. March Pipes ...Murray's Welcome

Interval.—Demonstration with the "Minimax" Hand Fire Extinguisher.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RESERVE FUNDS.

The "Indian Daily News":—We referred the other day to Mr. St. Clair Mackenzie's little book on the modern balance sheet and more particularly to this subject of auditors, towards whom he was not very sympathetic. We return to-day, to the subject of reserve funds and reserve accounts. A company's articles generally provide that they may before recommending any dividend set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper to form a reserve fund to meet contingencies, to equalise dividends or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company and the Directors may invest such sum so set apart in such securities as they may select. A fund of this character accumulated out of profits does not lose its character of undivided profits until some act is done by the Company which effectively converts it into capital. Now most people imagine that a reserve fund is a cash reserve fund, and that there exists such a fund in cash or readily convertible securities which can be used any moment by the Company without injuring its profit-earning efficiency. This is, however, very seldom the case, and if a shareholder is anxious to see if there is such a fund he should look for the list of cash or investments in the right hand column among the assets. He will seldom find it. If it is mixed up among the freehold properties or the block, its value is almost "nil," because this form of asset is unrealisable till the liquidation of the Company. If it is hidden in the stock-in-trade it is similarly useless. It is wasting away. If an individual were to invest his profits in furniture and to argue that such investment was equal to Consols that would excite derision. When a public Company takes an analogous course it is thought endowed with wisdom. The other day a correspondent stoutly urged in this column that the reserve fund was meant to be used, and that it was absurd to lock it up in 3 per cent. securities when the Company could use it in the business at 10. This of course is plausible rubbish, but it is what most Companies do. A reserve fund which is not reserved is really useless and if a shareholder does not see it in cash or investments on the right hand side of the account he may as well say at once that there is no "real" reserve. Because if the surplus of assets over liabilities and capital is employed in working the business it is an abuse of language to call it a reserve fund. It is not reserved. The proposition of the writer of this little book is that in nine cases out of ten the figure supposed to represent a reserve fund is arrived at by an over-valuation of assets, and there it stands year after year balanced by what are generally dwindling and inconvertible assets. Now all this is perhaps rather hard saying but the fact remains that the public do think that a reserve fund is a separate fund and is an emergency fund and that it is generally or ought to be kept in cash. Of course mercantile people know that the reserve fund is somewhere among the assets represented generally in the block or general valuation of the concern, but the public do not, and as the writer says if it is once in the block and not shown as a separate asset, its existence is a matter of calculation. The block may be worth it, but it is locked up in the concern and not a reserve fund. It is doubtful whether if after 50 years' education of the Companies Acts the public still consider a reserve fund should be a thing apart, they will ever be induced to believe that the reserve is the same thing when it is employed in the concern as it is when it is represented by investments in other securities. The reserve fund is always regarded in law as undivided profits and can if found be divided at any time. But, on the other hand, a company may so deal when its reserve fund as to capitalize it. The ideal of a company's account, should be to give the fullest information even to the uninitiated, and as a simple form the best thing in our opinion is to "carry forward" without allotting to any particular fund. The large "carry forword" inspires confidence and the sight of six or seven lakhs carried forward after paying a handsome dividend is most imposing. One very successful Jute Mill, the Khurdah Jute Mill, has adopted this method and everyone can see how successful it is a sight. It is popularly supposed that the greater part of the shares of this mill are held in one hand, and so it is not the magnificent public example to shareholders it would otherwise, be. But we think that for Directors to lump all the undivided profits and carry them forward is a method which at once ensures public confidence. Similar profits have been made by other mills and huge sums paid to depreciative, writing down block, and different funds, reserve, equalisation of dividends, and so on, but it takes an expert to see all this wealth so hidden in a napkin while the simple figure carried forward speaks for itself.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WOODROFFE.

The "Statesman":—The tributes paid in the (Calcutta) High Court to the memory of the late Mr. J. T. Woodroffe set forth not unworthily some of the characteristics of one who was an honoured leader of the Calcutta bar, distinguished for his robust independence, his thoroughness and persistence as an advocate, and his unstinted philanthropy. The announcement of Mr. Woodroffe's death has come with a startling unexpectedness, for his long stay in India had apparently left fewer traces upon him than upon most, and all his friends anticipated for him many years of well-earned rest at home. He had indeed thrown himself with characteristic energy into the public affairs of Dorset and nothing was known to his friends here of any serious indisposition. It will be observed that in the references to the late Advocate-General at the High Court the other day Mr. Sinha and Babu Kally Nath Mitter, the former representing the bar and the latter the attorneys, both laid stress upon Mr. Woodroffe's industry and thoroughness, and there can be no doubt that these were the qualities which enabled him as a young and unknown barrister, beginning his career when the High Court had more than its usual number of able advocates to make his way to the front. But he was scarcely less noteworthy for the untiring assiduity and dauntless courage with which he laboured on behalf of his clients. As Mr. Chief Justice Rampini admirably said, "He used to press cases which seemed to be hopeless. He was like the British Army, which never knows when it is beaten. He often won cases at the very post as it were." In the Great Rent Case he had fourteen judges against him, but neither numbers nor authority lessened the boldness or the conviction with which he argued. Probably, however, the quality by which he most impressed the public was his independence. Even as Advocate-General he refused to regard himself as being bound to take the official view; and, while his honesty was little appreciated in high places, he won the respect and confidence of the public and was justifiably regarded by the bar as one worthily upholding its best traditions. It is the lack of such men which has brought about the diminished reputation of the High Court at the present day and has weakened popular confidence in that tribunal as a bulwark against official oppression. Nor would any notice of Mr. Woodroffe's life be complete without a mention of the munificence of his private charities. He was a devoted son of the Roman Catholic Church, and gave lavishly to all religious cases, so much so that Leo XIII conferred upon him a special distinction recognition of the service rendered by him to the Church in India.

THE SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.

The "Pioneer":—The subscription list for the £1,000,000 4 per cent. cumulative preference capital being raised by the Southern Punjab Railway Company was to close in London on the 27th May. The prospectus relating to the new issue has now reached India, and from this it appears that the shares were to be £10 each and were to rank in all respects "pari passu" with the existing £500,000 of 4 per cent. preference capital. It was anticipated that the investment would yield a return of £4-2s-10 1/2d per annum. The object of the issue was to provide funds for the construction of a line of Railway sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council, commencing at Kasur and running through Kanganpur, Pak-Pattan and Mailsi to Lodhran, a distance of about 210 miles. The estimate for the construction of this line, prepared by the Consulting Engineers of the Company, including interest payable during construction and preliminary expenses, amounts to £1,100,000. The Directors hope that under favourable conditions it may be possible to complete the intended Railway out of the funds to be provided by the new issue. If this anticipation is not fully realised, the further funds required will be raised by means of a limited issue of Debenture Stock, or otherwise, as may be expedient. Under the present contracts the Secretary of State has the option of acquiring the existing lines of the Company in the year 1923, and at subsequent intervals of ten years. Under the new agreement, relating to the proposed line of railway the dates for purchase will be extended and the Secretary of State will have the option of acquiring all the lines, including the intended railway, in the years 1929, 1934, and every tenth year thereafter.

THE MALWA BHIL CORPS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The recent order transforming the Malwa Bhil Corps into a Military Police Battalion and removing it from the Indian Army, probably turned a good many peoples' thoughts to Kipling's story in "The Tomb of his Ancestors" in The Day' Work. That story deals with a Bhil regiment of green-uniformed riflemen, whose official title was Chinn's Irregular Bhil Levies, but who were commonly known as the Wuddars. It had several reasons for special pride namely, that they had fewer English officers than any native regiment, that their subalterns were not mounted on parade, and that they were the most "pukka shikaris" in India. "The Wuddars" dated from the forties, and 1840 was the actual date of the raising of the Malwa Bhil Corps. But in these sixty years the Corps has had no war service. At present its quota of British officers must be smaller than formerly, as in the present Army List they comprise the Comandant, the Adjutant, a Wing Officer, and an attached officer. The list of Native Officers does not actually contain the name Bukta, which is so prominent in Kipling's story, but several names of sufficient similarity to recall "Bukta" occur.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

The "Englishman."—Sir James Mackay's Committee have presented their report and we know what a body of experts think of the problems of Indian Railway Finance. The report begins with a brief summary of the history of the past relations of the Government with the Indian railway system and its present position; it describes the guarantee system under which the first railways in India were constructed; it refers to the power of purchase possessed by Government under the original contracts and how this power has been exercised; it points out that the only lines of any magnitude which are not owned by the Government of India are the Southern Punjab and the Bengal and North Western Railway. It quotes statistics of capital expenditure and profit in working and gives a resume of the general conditions of modern railway contracts, under which companies work lines on behalf of the Government of India, and it describes the existing system under which funds for railway works are provided under the "programme."

The report, we notice, takes the view expressed in a recent article in these columns, that the congestion of freight traffic so bitterly complained of lately has been, at least in part, due to the recurrent cycle of trade expansion. The hope is expressed that the efforts now being made to cope with the difficulty, together with the swing of the trade pendulum in the other direction, will suffice to restore things to something like a workable state of equilibrium. This hope is coupled with the warning that the normal trade of India must reasonably be expected to show a progressive increase and that unremitting efforts must be made to cope with that increase. One of the most important questions raised in connection with the problem of wagon shortage is that of the private ownership of wagons. The Committee, we must own to our surprise, bring forward evidence from British railways to show that this system is attended with a maximum of inconvenience to the railways concerned. The actual words used are:—"In connection with the supply of wagons for use on Indian railways, the question of the provision by colliery proprietors and other traders of their own wagons has been raised. This system is in extensive operation on the railways in this country, but it is regarded with great dissatisfaction by all the railway administrations here who would be glad to see it abolished. The opinions of the executive officers of several of the leading English railways have been communicated to us. In the case of one line the opinion has been expressed that private wagons are the greatest trial in the life of a traffic goods or mineral manager. They have nothing to recommend them. The amount of shunting necessary is colossal and the cost of this is enormous. The general manager of another important line has stated that the system of private wagons is fraught with inconvenience; a third company has remarked that there are about 700,000 private wagons in use in this country. The relief from capital expenditure on the part of the railway is enormously overbalanced by the great additional cost of shunting involved by the necessity for sorting out, these wagons. Were it possible to remove from the public the right to own private wagons every company in the Kingdom would combine to such an end. In view of these opinions we see no reason to recommend that the system of these private ownership of wagons should be introduced into India." The Committee pronounce unhesitatingly that the equipment of the Indian railways has been unequal to the requirements of trade during the last few years and they recommend that the allotments for railway construction and equipment should be increased beyond those of recent years.

A NEWLY-APPOINTED Highgate Magistrate the first time he attended the court arrived before time and rang the bell. The usher told him the court was not open. He decided to try another method of getting to the magistrates' retiring room. He tried all of the various entrances of the court and police-station, on each occasion meeting an usher who managed to get him out of the buildings. The assistant-clerk on meeting him asked if he was an "application." Then an explanation was made.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthose gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POSTAL SUBORDINATES' GRIEVANCES.

Petition from Karachi.

THE following petition has been sent to the Director-General of the Post Office in India by the Karachi Postal subordinates:—

Sir,—I beg most respectfully to approach your honour with a representation regarding the inadequacy of pay and prospects of postal employes in Sind and other hardships under which we labour.

2. I entered the Department in the year .... on Rs. ..... and my pay at present is Rs. .... only.

3. Our salaries and prospects compare unfavourably with those of other Departments where the scale of pay including allowance and remuneration has been remodelled in recognition of the altered circumstances and changed condition of society, but no such thing has been done in this Department.

4. The present scale of pay of postal officials which was fixed long ago under totally different circumstances has become altogether unsuitable under the existing circumstances of the country, when the cost of food grains and the other costs of living have very greatly increased. On this ground, as well as, considering the arduous, delicate and responsible nature of work, the long and inconvenient hours of attendance, and the absence of holidays, it seems but meet that our services should be better, remunerated than they are.

5. There is yet another reason why an improvement should be made in the pay of postal employes. The late reduction in postal charges and the recent abolition of commission on the sale of postage stamps have added considerably to the amount of work, and it is but fair that the pay should be commensurate with the increased work and responsibility.

6. In the larger towns the employes have to pay heavy house rent and in one of these i.e., Karachi which is known to be specially dear and expensive, there is the additional drawback of regular yearly visitation of plague necessitating much expense and hardship. That while employes in other Departments in a measure are compensated for this drawback by receipt from Government of allowances such as hut, conveyance, and other, allowances, the employes in the Postal Department cannot, owing to their inconvenient hours of attendance, avail themselves of this benefit.

7. They have invariably to pay heavier house rent charges as they have to seek lodgings near their office and on account of the distribution of work in vogue they get only a few hours interval between two stated periods of work. That this in the majority of cases is beyond their humble means.

8. The Postal officials are the most overworked of all the Government officials, and under appendix 15 of the Post office Manual Volume V. Postal officials have to work 9 hours a day whilst officials in other Departments do not work more than 6 hours and a half. Besides the work has considerably increased by the abolition of commission on the sale of stamps stamps being now sold only from the Post Office. To this may be added that where mails are received, despatched or sorted during the night the postal officials after the fatigue of the day's hard work have to continue the work far into the night and this without any additional remuneration. The officials in other Departments get 39 days as gazetted holidays, 52 Sundays and 12 Saturdays in a year, whilst the Postal officials do not practically enjoy perfect rest for a single day. The so-called Post Office holidays, Sundays, New Year's day, Good Friday, the King's birthday are the only nominal holidays. The Postal officials being bound to attend office on those days for receipt, despatch, sorting and delivery of mails for issue and payment of Telegraphic Money Orders and at Karachi specially for assessment of Customs duty on parcels received for Karachi and Quetta and their despatch to Quetta and to receive undeliverable articles returned by postmen. As the result of the facts set forth herein it will be seen on calculation that the Postal officials serve 8 years and 9 months more than the officials of other Departments within the thirty years of their service, and the incessant toil and anxiety from sunrise to sunset and sunset to sunrize without sufficient refreshment go invariably to shorten their lives.

9. The lot of poor postal officials is the hardest in the matter of leave allowances granted to them. The ordinary rule is that Government officers on sick leave and furlough are entittled to half their average pay. But the provision to this rule that in the case of officers drawing less than Rupees 100 per month such leave shall not involve an extra expenditure on the part of Government, although it does not in most Departments stand in the way of officers getting the full benefit of this rule, invariably works very hard on the poor postal officials as the postal department is very much under-manned and the poor postal officials get only a small fraction of their pay. This state of things is all the more deplorable as the postal officials do not enjoy any holidays which are enjoyed so plentifully by officers of all other departments.

10. The Government has a large sum of money (about ten lacs and a half) in the Post Office Guarantee fund which was started with the object of making up any loss the Government might suffer owing to the negligence or dishonest conduct of postal officials. That out of the interest derived from that fund a large surplus is left every year after making good the loss sustained by the Government. As the fund was raised from the money collected from poor postal officials it is but just that the surplus interests should go to their benefit and be rateably distributed amongst the postal officials who retire every year or die when still in harness but have approached their term of pension. This will afford some pecuniary relief and consolatian to the over-worked and underpaid postal officials and their survivors without involving the Government in extra expense.

11. Taking the above facts into consideration the minimum rate of pay should be fixed at Rs. 33 per month at Karachi and Rs. 20 in Sind, and to give a wide field for promotions salaries and the number of higher appointments should be increased and has promotion in the lower grade is slow and irregular there should be a graded system of pay with annual increments as obtains in most other services of Government, as also in the higher grades of the postal service. The advantage of this system is obvious. Every day that passes the poor postal officials will have a consolation that he is nearing his increment and that would make him a willing and a zealous worker.

12. I humbly submit, therefore that your honor will be graciously plased to do something towards ameliorating the condition of the poor postal employes on the lines set forth above:—

(1) Substantial increase in salaries which were fixed so very low many years ago when living was cheap.
(2) Minimizing the work of Postal officials by sanctioning additional staff.
(3) As in the Railway Department house accommodation with family quarters may be provided by Government for all clerks near the Post Office, or house rent granted to minimize the present hardships in the matter of lodging.
(4) Grant of gazetted and other holidays as in the case of officials in other Departments or to remunerate adequately for services on these days by grant of at least double pay.
(5) Minimum rate of pay being fixed at Rs. 30 per mensem at Karachi and Rs. 20 in Sind.
(6) Increase in the number and salaries of higher appointments to allow a wide field for promotion and future prospects.
(7) Fixing shorter hours of attendance.
(8) Modifications of rules regarding grant of furlough and sick leave allowances so as to allow grant of half the average pay to officials drawing less than Rs. 100 irrespective of extra expenditure to Government.
(9) The surplus interest of the guarantee fund be rateably distributed every year among the retiring officials and the survivors of the deceased officials nearing their pension.
(10) The period of service for ordinary pension of a postal official may be reduced from 30 to 25 years and that for invalid pension from 25 to 20 years.

The boon of better pay is all the easier to confer now that the earnings of the Postal Department have reached a high level already and the finances of the Government of India are on ascending plane of prosperity.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN BENGAL.

[On an average of five years ending 1905-06 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 4·8 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to the total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the territory now reported on has, in the five years ending 1905-06, averaged (a) 38·7 per cent. and (b) 2·1 per cent., respectively.]

Explanatory.—This is the third and final report of the wheat crop of Bengal. Wheat is one of the taple rabi food-crops of Bihar.

Character of the season.—Owing to want of moisture, sowings were short. The continued drought affected the crop which germinated, but the slight fall of rain in December, January and February improved prospects a little.

Area sown.—The normal area under wheat is now returned as 1,351,400 acres but the area sown this year amounted to only 1,003,100 acres, a decline of 348,300 acres or 26 per cent., from the normal. This is mainly accounted for by the short sowings in Gaya, Shahabad and Murshidabad where the area under wheat is 250,000 acres below the normal.

Character of the crop.—The Bihar crop, which is 88 per cent. of the total, is estimated at 69 per cent. of the normal. The other important wheat-growing districts are Murshidabad, Nadia and Hazaribagh where the return is 28, 31 and 22 per cent., respectively, of the normal. The percentage of outturn for the Province is 68 per cent. of the normal, an improvement of 5 per cent. on the second forecast.

Gross outturn.—According to these returns, the gross yield for the Province works out to 299,200 tons against 388,700 tons last year.

Food stocks and prices of food-grains.—The three harvests of the year, namely, "bhadoi, aghani" and "rabi," were much below the average, their outturns being 72, 53 and 68 per cent. of the normal, respectively. The food stocks of the Province are low, and in some districts reported to be insufficient. The following table shows the prices of wheat in Calcutta and the avarage price in selected important wheat-growing districts for the year 1905—08:—

	Price of wheat in seers per rupee on the 15th March.			
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.
Calcutta	10 10	10 0	10 5	7 0
Average price in selected districts of Bengal	12 9	9 6	11 4	7 1

Exports of wheat during the 11 months from April 1907 to February 1908 amounted to 195,935 maunds against 175,668 maunds for the corresponding period of the previous year, and the imports for the same periods aggregated to 4,398,005 maunds and 4,312,185 maunds, respectively. The exports and imports of 1906 were 3,135,923 maunds and 6,550,262 maunds, respectively.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	3	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mamgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	8	9	92
Total plague deaths to date	143,892		
This date last year	7	7	103

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Deaths.
4	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

June 8th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	44	46	1
B	140	102	9
C	59	104	5
D	36	27	2
E	170	90	7
F & G	49	1	1
Total to date	498	370	25
Total rats killed			893

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in patricular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 1 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The area of low pressure in the South Bay is not so well marked to-day; only light rain has occurred in South Burma. In Malabar, the area of low pressure has appeared; clouds have increased in South India, but very little rain has occurred there. Rain has fallen locally in Assam, and there have been a few falls in other parts of North-East India, Upper India Hills and the Deccan.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Rangoon, one and half inches; Myitkyina, one inch; Bogra, three quarters of an inch; Gulmarg, one inch; Chanda and Bijapur, half an inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Hills and Submontane Districts in Upper India and the Central Madras Coast; humidity is considerably below the average in Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Deccan; the temperature is in defect in Bihar and in excess in parts of the Central Provinces of the Deccan.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls are likely in South India the Deccan, and Upper India Hills.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Nowshera," which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports reports having met with dull and uncertain weather.—The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Shirala," which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta experienced moderate S.-W. winds and fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and light winds and occasional rain showers with smooth sea on the Malabar coast.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire(5th)	93·6	79·1	...	0·00
Jask	90·3	80·3	...	0 00
Muskat	95·3	87·1	...	0·00
Multan	101·6	89·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	112·9	77·1	...	0·00
Lahore	97·4	80·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	105 3	?	...	0·00
Ambala	99·0	71·0	0·17	0·26
Delhi	108·7	91·7	...	0·00
Agra	109·0	88·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	?	?	...	0·00
Jhansi	112·3	90·6	...	0·00
Cawnpore	106·4	84·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	107·6	84·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	119·1	84·3	...	0·00
Karachi	93·9	83·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	102·4	82·7	...	0·00
Jaipur	106·2	80·1	...	0·00
Kotah	105·0	88·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	95·6	79·6	...	0·00
Dwarka	89·3	82·8	...	0·00
Veraval	86·2	82·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·4	77·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	104·6	80·5	...	0·00
Surat	93·1	81·6	0·02	0·02
Ahmedabad	104·6	80·7	...	0·00
Deesa	102·8	78·9	...	0·0
Neemuch	101·0	79·7	...	0·00
Indore	101·6	78·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	108·5	82·8	...	0·00
Sangor	104·6	83·5	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	108·1	83·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	105·2	83·1	...	0·00
Akola	106·2	81·6	...	0·00
Amraoti	107·3	84·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	108·6	86·6	...	0·32
Chanda	109·0	71·5	0·44	0·44
Raipur	110·2	90·5	...	0·00
Bombay	92·2	83·2	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	92·3	83·4	...	0·00
Mormugao	91·0	82·2	...	0·01
Karwar	93·3	81·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	103·4	77·1	...	0·12
Ahmednagar	98·9	74·0	0·07	0·22
Poona	97·0	75·8	...	0·00
Sholapur	99·3	78·9	...	0·35
Bijapur	99·7	73·2	0·65	0·84
Belgaum	91·3	68·6	...	0·03
Aurangabad	101·7	75·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	81·2	...	0·07
Hyderabad	103·3	80·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	87·7	78·9	...	2·42
Calicut	87·8	78·1	0·06	0·74
Cochin	87·7	78·3	0·43	1·27
Colombo	86·0	78·0	0·05	1·55
Masulipatam	100·3	82·6	0·08	0·11
Bellary	99·0	72·3	0·18	0·57
Cuddapah	102·7	81·6	...	0·00
Madras	96·5	82·0	0·01	0·03
Bangalore	90·8	69·3	...	0·33
Coimbatore	93·4	73·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	98·6	79·3	...	0·65
Negapatam	99·9	80·0	...	0·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday 9th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0·17 inch of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north and east and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is now normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has risen in the extreme north and is now 10° above normal at Rawalpindi, but has fallen over the rest of the Punjab where it is either equal to or below normal; the minimum has changed irregularly and is low at Ambala and high at Multan and Delhi. Winds are north-westerly at Rawalpindi, but elsewhere calms or easterly winds prevail.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Jhansi both during the day and at night. Winds are easterly at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Mainpuri but north-westerly at Jhansi and south-westerly at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and Ajmer but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in Upper Sind but is equal to the average over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is high at Jacobabad while at the other stations both it and the minimum are normal. Winds are westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Centeral India West.—Surat reports a very light fall of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. Humidity and temperature are normal. South-westerly winds prevail.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda has had 0·44 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in the east and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has decreased slightly and is in defect except in the western districts where it continues equal to the average. Maximum temperature is generally above normal the minimum is 9° lower than usual at Chanda owing to the rainfall but it is either normal or high elsewhere, the greatest excess being 11° at Raipur. Winds are generally westerly or north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal at Bombay and Mormugao but is higher than usual at the other stations both during the day and at night. Winds are westerly at Bombay but northerly elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Numerous thunderstorms have occurred but rainfall is reported only from Bijapur (0·65 inch) and Ahmednagar (0·07 inch). Skies are moderately clouded except a few stations in the north. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is generally high while the minimum is above normal only at Hyderabad and Sholapur. Winds are north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Pressure has fallen over the Peninsula and is relatively low on the Malabar Coast. Cloud and rain have increased at Cochin and very light rain has fallen also at Colombo. Winds on the other hand are generally northerly on the West Coast and hence it seems likely that the rainfall was due to local causes. A few thunderstorms may still occur in the Deccan.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Empress of China, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 73.

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Very palatable.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

On the re-opening of High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Inverarity cross-examining Mohamad Fakira, who said that according to the rules of the Ashnashari Jamat, members of his Jamat could marry Sunni women but the permission of the Jamat had to be taken beforehand.

Q.—Point out the rule of the Jamat which requires such permission to be taken? Rule 59.

Has that rule anything to do with marriage? Yes. If a member of our Jamat wants to marry or remarry in any other Khoja community he should write to the Jamat and obtain permission.

Is there any rule about the marriage of Ismali Khojas? Yes.

Continuing witness said he heard the 'gnans' recited from manuscript books. He did not look into any entries in his books of account regarding payments he made to the Aga Khan. He remembered that some seven or eight years ago he had made such payments. He did not remember any payment he had made to the other members of Aga Khan's family.

On how many occassions did you make payment to Aga Khan? More than one occassion.

Did you enter the payment in your books? I can't say now; such payments were made seven or eight years ago.

Who was present when the payment was made? I can't say. I don't remember.

Mr. Bhaduriji here closed his case. Mr. Desai then addressed the Court on behalf of his clients, defendants 9 to 14.

MR. DESAI'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his address Mr. Desai said that of the two branches of the claim in this suit his clients, defendants 9 to 14, were only concerned with the second, viz., the right to allowances, food requisites and other comforts. It is not denied because it cannot be denied, that all the members of the family have been provided with allowances etc., by the successive Aga Khans without demur and until 1898 no attempt was made to go back upon these well known rights of the members of the family. It was left to the present Aga Khan to start in defence a theory that throughout the unbroken period of 60 years, all the payments and expenses were met out of favour and charity and not out of right. It will be for His Lordship to decide whether the evidence of facts is or is not consistent with a legal claim to these things on behalf of the members of the family.

Mr. Desai said that his learned friend had constantly referred to the case in 12 Bombay, in support of his defence. It was therefore necessary for him at the outset to point out what it was that came for decision in that case. Here Mr. Desai compared and contrasted the issues in that case with those in the present and said that in that case neither directly or indirectly was there the faintest reference to the rights *inter se* of the members of the Aga Khan's family to the offerings made by the followers of Aga Khan.

The Judge: Do you consider Aga Khan as unrevealed Imam.

Mr. Desai: We do not consider him so.

The Judge: Then how did you mention it in the Plaint? Mr. Bhadurji had already explained it.

Counsel said it must have been the mistake of the draftsman who drew up the plaint.

The Judge: What is Aga Khan then?

Mr. Desai: He is an ashnasharia Shiah.

The Judge: What is his position?

Mr. Desai: He is a Sayyid.

The Judge: Is he a spiritual head?

Mr. Desai: He is.

The Judge: Is he the spiritual head?

Mr. Desai: He is not the absolute spiritual head. The 'Nuir' of Ali is in him as well as in other members of the family.

The Judge: What is your case?

Mr. Desai I say that Aga Khan is no god at all. It would be inconsistent with the principles of Islam.

The Judge: Could you say he is a representative of God.

Mr. Desai: Not even that.

The Judge: Then how do people give offerings to Aga Khan to get 'savab'?

Mr. Desai: The belief was that 'savab' may be obtained by giving offerings to any of the descendants of the Prophet or even to fakirs.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that the evidence which has been led has established the existence of the custom, the elements of which were that all members of the family were provided with food and residence, that all male members on attaining majority got allowances if they asked for it. The same was the case with female members that those who were married before attaining majority got allowances on marriage. In case both the husband and wife were members of the family (as in many cases they were) they got a joint allowance. It survived to the survivor and was continued for the benefit of the children. Counsel then illustrated these by quoting instances. As for the other requisites and comforts, counsel said they were provided as they were required, i. e., absolutely necessary having regard to the position of the recipient. Thus when the essential part of the custom is established, the variableness of the incidental details, will not invalidate it. Counsel said that the custom must be fixed and invariable in its essentials, and submitted that he had satisfied the test, so far as his case was concerned. In the light of these facts, counsel said that the theory of charity cannot stand at all. Such a stream of uninterrupted charity is not easily credible. Mr. Desai then dwelt at length on the payments made by Khojas to Aga Khan and the members of his family. Khojas were converted to Islam from Hinduism by a missionary sent out by an ancestor of Hassan Ali and this, counsel said, accounted for the commencement of the veneration of the Khojas. At a later stage, Hassan Ali himself had arrived in India, came into close personal contact with the Khojas, who looked upon him as their spiritual teacher, and from time to time gave them spiritual instructions. His sons afterwards acted for him in the performance of these duties, viz., in leading the 'nimaz,' etc. The whole family was looked upon with special sanctity by the Khojas. Any of them may become the spiritual head of the Khojas and any of them may be appointed a Pir. Regarding the offerings, counsel said that payments were received by the members of the family which were, never until the disputes appropriated by them. They were taken away or sent to the Dufterkhana, which went to swell what may be called the family chest. The rights which are conceded to Aga Khan for the time being were large enough, i.e., after providing maintenance and cash allowances to the members of the family the surplus became the absolute property of Aga Khan.

Regarding the belief of the family, counsel said there was the unanimous testimony of all the members of the family, who have till now been examined, that the three Aga Khans and all the members of the family have been and are Ashnasharias. On a question of that kind it would be impossible to get better evidence and it would be equally impossible to disregard it unless overwhelming evidence of a direct nature to the contrary is adduced. Counsel then asked His Lordship to pay particular attention to the evidence of Bibi Saheb. He said it was inexplicable why the present Aga Khan should go out of his way to have 'Rosakhani' performed for the benefit of the Moguls (admittedly Ashnasharias) who are a rich community and have more than one mosque of their own.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that the nature of the circumstances under which presents are made render it almost impossible to post them under different headings in the account book. The real source of these offerings were enjoined in the Koran. Payments or offerings were made to Aga Khan not for his sole benefit but for the benefit of all the members of the family. They are given in pursuance of the injunctions contained in the Koran. The family of Aga Khan are the particular descendants of the Prophet, and so the offerings are given to them more than to other Sayyids. The veneration of the Khojas would naturally go more in favour of these people than the ordinary Sayyids.

Mr. Desai then tendered on behalf of his clients the evidence taken on commission.

MR. INVERARITY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Inverarity then addressed the Court. He said that he never knew that he would be called upon to address the Court so suddenly and that his learned friend would close up his case so soon. In the first place it is very material to notice what the pleadings are. The pleadings do not set up any custom. There are two cases made in the plaint which are inconsistent with each other; the first is that the right to share in offerings depend on heirship. The offerings were made for centuries not because they were Aga Khans but because they were Imams. There is no truth in the statement that the offerings were made for the benefit of the family. The family would drop out as soon as the Imam for the time being dies. The only persons entitled to the whole estate are the heirs of Hassan Ali. Jangir Shah's share was 16-72 on the assumption of Hassan Ali's property descending to his nine heirs and the plaintiff's share was 7-32 of 16-72, i.e. 7-144.

The names of the nine heirs were Haji Baig, Marium Khanum, Shahzadeh, three sons, Ali Shah, Jangir Shah, and Akbar Shah, and three daughters. Counsel then proceeded to show that Koochuckshah had no interest in the property, and said that his client believed he did not get the full property which is legitimately due to him. Jangir Shah did not get the full share of his father's property; any claim made by his representatives, counsel said, would be barred by limitation. Counsel then dwelt on the interrogations administered to the plaintiff, and said that over five lakhs had already been paid to Jangir Shah. Jangir Shah had received very much more than his share and so Haji Bibi had nothing to claim whatever. These payments were made more as a matter of bounty and not as a matter of right. In respect of any interest which Jangir Shah had as an heir of Hassan Ali, plaintiff had no share whatever. Jangir Shah died in 1896. Between this date and the date of the release, his heirs had been paid a large amount. In fact more than eight lakhs were paid. Plaintiff had therefore no claim whatever to make. Counsel then referred to paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the plaint and contended that the statements contained therein were absurd. The plaint, he said, was the most extraordinary and the claim set up was inconsistent. Regarding the prayer, marked (c), of the plaint, counsel said it was most ridiculous. There were property presented to Ali Shah; there were also properties bought by Ali Shah, after Hassan Ali's death, out of the surplus offerings. How could plaintiff claim these property? The plaint bristles with misjoinder of causes of action. Bibi Shah's claim also is barred by limitation. She has received far more share. Since Hassan Ali's death she had received Rs. 62,930. She has received horses and carriage and food besides, in all of the value of Rs. 120,000. She has been given a house as well. That the offerings were made for the benefit of the family and that Aga Khan was only a trustee were a mere after thought. Looking at paragraph 37 of the plaint counsel pointed out another inconsistency in the plaint. The custom alleged in the affidavit was entirely different from the custom set up in the plaint. The claim is not based on any custom but on pure imagination that all members of the family are jointly entitled to the offerings.

The case made in the evidence is simply this. All members of the family should be well maintained and looked after, and the surplus of the offerings would all go to Aga Khan. The main questions in the suit would be whether these offerings were given for the family or for the benefit of Aga Khan. Counsel contended that the offerings were solely given to Aga Khan as an Imam and they were for his own benefit. The extensive estates in Persia, referred to in the plaint, were all moonshine. Counsel then quoted the case reported in Indian Appeal 26, page 69, regarding the validity of the custom, and said that none of the conditions therein referred to reconciled with those set up in the plaint. Regarding the offerings given, counsel said that it was absurd to suggest that they were made under injunctions of the Koran. They were given because the 'gnans' directed the Khojas to do so. They were given for the Aga Khan because the Khojas looked upon him as the Imam. The 'gnans' contained numerous injunctions to pay offerings to the Imam for the time being, and so the Khojas paid offerings to Aga Khan. What makes people to give a large portion of their income to particular people? There must be a particular motive for it, and that is they look upon the person to whom offerings are made as the one from whom they could get 'sawab,' good in this world as also in the world to come. They look upon him in a special light and consider that for any payment made to him, they would get full return in this and the world above.

Regarding secessions, counsel said that it was absurd to say it was not a religious one. There was one important secession in Hassan Ali's time and another during the time of the present Aga Khan.

Further hearing was adjourned to this day.

SUIT AGAINST A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit brought by Anandrao Bhai against Sittabai widow and others, in which the plaintiff asked that the decree of the 26th February 1906 in suit No. 153 of 1905 be set aside so far as it vested the plaintiff's properties in the second defendant, Mr. G. S.Manker, barrister-at-law, and gave him power to sell the properties, at his discretion; that an agreement of sale, dated 15th March 1906, and the conveyance to the first defendant, might be set aside and declared not binding on the plantiff; that it might be declared that the plaintiff, as owner of the properties, is entitled to dispose of them as he chooses; and that the second defendant might be restrained by an injunction from selling or in any way dealing with any of the properties, and that he might be removed from his position as special commissioner, etc. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Padshah and Mr. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Co., appeared for the first defendant. The Honorable Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Laud, and Mehta, appeared for the second defendant. Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. Kolasker, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the third defendant; but they were allowed to retire from the suit except as to the question of costs.

The plaintiff in his plaint said among other things that, by a consent decree made in suit No. 153 of 1905, it was declared that he was the absolute owner of the properties therein mentioned as against certain defendants to the suit. Prior to the decree of the 26th February 1906, Mr. Lane had been appointed a receiver of all the properties, with power to sell by public auction such of the immoveable properties as might fetch Rs. 15,000. No sale, however, had been made by Mr. Lane. The arrangements under which the second defendant was appointed special commissioner, and the special powers given to him by the said decree, were very detrimental to the interest of the plaintiff, and were brought about by Dadabhoy Narayen Dhume, an Attorney's clerk, in order that he might make a profit for himself out of the plaintiff's property. Plaintiff said that the provision in the decree that his properties should be vested in the special commissioner and that he should have power to sell any part thereof by private contract at his own discretion was most unusual and detrimental to his interests. The second defendant acted entirely with the said Dadabhoy Narayen in the matter of the sales of the properties; and the plaintiff suspected that they had been acting in collusion. The second defendant, although he was not empowered by the said decree to sell any part of the properties until he was put into possession, entered into an agreement with the first defendant on the 15th March 1906 for the sale of one of the properties. At the date of the agreement he had not been put into possession of the properties; and the plaintiff said that the second defendant, in entering into the agreement, had sacrificed his interests. The plaintiff was apprehensive that the second defendant would proceed to sell off other properties at his own pleasure; and it was submitted that he ought to be restrained from doing so.

The first defendant, by his written statement, submitted that so far as the plaintiff sought to have the second defendant removed from his office of special commissioner, this suit was bad for misjoinder of parties and causes of action. The second defendant had power to enter into the agreement referred to, and he was fully justified in so doing. This defendant denied the charge of collusion referred to in the plaint, or that the second defendant sacrificed the interests of the plaintiff by entering into the agreement. Other material allegations of the plaint were also denied.

The second defendant, in his written statement, said that the material allegations of the plaint as regarded him were false and maliciously made. On persusal of the consent terms sent to him, he became aware of the powers given to him and he emphatically denied that he had any knowledge that these powers were inserted at the instance of Dadabhoy Narayen. This defendant denied that he was in any way acting in collusion or otherwise with Dadabhoy Narayen. He had all along acted 'bona fide' and properly to the best interests of the plaintiff in accordance with the directions given in the decree.

The hearing of details of the matter was proceeded with.

POLICE COURT.

UNLICENSED COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shaikh Imambhai, Mahomedan, was charged with having in his possession thirty grains of cocaine without a license. The charge against the accused was that, on Monday last, Inspector Hormusji Erachshaw of the Abkari Department, on receiving certain information, went with Sub-Inspector Smith of the Bombay Police to Pinjrapole street in Gogari Mohalla. The accused on seeing them ran away but was subsequently caught, but he had thrown away a box containing thirty grains of cocaine. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that another boy had the box and had thrown it away. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO ROB A CHILD.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Draper charged Sheikh Ibrahim Bohudin, Mahomedan, with attempting to steal a ear-drop valued at Rs. 1,500. The evidence showed that a marriage procession was passing along the Girgaum Road on Saturday evening when a Hindu child was being carried in the arms of its nurse Seetabai. The accused attempted to remove the ear-drop from the child's ear. The nurse and some Hindus standing near the place saw him touch the child's ear. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

By his will, says a Reuter's telegram from Cannes, the late Sir Howard Vincent leaves £80 to the town of Cannes for the benefit of the poor.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League

The Bombay Football Season opened yesterday afternoon with the inauguration of the Harwood Association Football League, and the first of the series of fifty-six matches, which are to end, according to the official programme, on the 25th of August next, was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, both in the enclosure and out. The League has been in existence since the year 1902 and every succeeding year has witnessed a marked progress in it, and Mr. Hogan, its guiding genius, may well be proud of its success. Rumour had it that Mr. Hogan was going to retire from the helm, but those who anticipated or suspected it were not perhaps aware that football and the promotion of that game with Mr. Fred Hogan is the ruling passion of his life, and we had an evidence of it in the launching of the Junior Rovers Football Tournament this year, and the success of that tourney beyond every expectation is within the memory of all. That Mr. Hogan remain long at the head of affairs of football in Bombay and everything connected with it is the wish of every good sportsman.

The two combatants this afternoon were the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Royal Scots "B" team. The teams were fairly well matched and it was a surprise to many of the spectators to see the Telegraphists figure so well. During the opening half, the game was a well contested one and every little advantage was disputed; but during the succeeding period, the civilians were mostly on their defence,—not that defence which is forced down at each and every assault, but it was one which resolutely and vigorously checked every advance of the attackers. The soldiers, however, possessing a trained eleven, had the luck to score once in the first half and added a second goal during the remaining period.

It was a good game of football that was witnessed last evening: it was not a scientific display but it was as tough a fight as any that we are likely to see in the League. Perhaps it may not be out of place at the start of the season to warn players against one of their minor faults, which, although it may not be considered really to be a fault in itself, does not improve the picturesque appearance of the game. The detracting element referred to is posturing. A long clean kick from the back-line or a smart take-and-pass are in nowise enhanced in their merit by a turkey-cock elbows-out strut around, and when a player absorbs it as a permanent attribute of his game, he makes one tired. It is, however, very gratifying that this sort of play is limited to a few players. One never sees Parkes, one of the finest and at the same time one of the most successful of football players in India, put on those vanities, and yet he is continually putting in pretty bits of play of the goal-scoring order. Perhaps that is just why he is successful!

As to individual members of the two teams, Cook, the Telegraph goal-keeper, had perhaps the hardest time, but he showed himself quite well on the evening's play, although it must be said that his own goal-posts came to his aid pretty frequently. His friend at the other end had, however, a very easy time. The opposing backs had plenty of hard work to do, so too the halves and the forwards, but one cannot help admiring the splendid clearing and centering of Parkes, D. Ross and Lakin for the Scots, and of Holman, Cotterrel, Cowper and Woolen for the Telegraphs.

Beginning the game ten minutes later than the appointed time Telegraphs, who were defending the bandstand goal, kicked off and play was confined for a while to midfield. Then Parkes dribbled the ball past all opposition to the Telegraph end where Nicholas kicked it out. A second advance was also similarly saved. The Scots continued to press and secured a corner but Taylor cleared a dangerous position. The ball was now in midfield again and even exchanges took place; then Holman and Cotterrel forced an opening and Underdown kicked back their shot. The attack was renewed a second time and met with the same result. Then the Scots returning the attack, Parkes made for the opposite end with the ball, and from a splendid centre by Lakin, D. Ross the centre forward shot goal about four minutes before half time. The Telegraph outside-right, Cowper, bent on equalizing, tried to take the ball to the other end, but he was tackled out. Even play closed this half.

Score:—

Royal Scots "B"	...	...	...	1 goal.
Govt. Telegraphs	...	...	...	nil.

On change of sides, the Scots, as is usual with them, at once assumed the aggressive and continued to assault the Telegraph flags during the whole of this period. The backs and Johnny Cook, the Custodian, had their hands full to meet the rushes of the invaders. Many a shot at the flags was saved by the latter and sometimes the goal-posts came to his assistance. After about a quarter of an hour's play of this order, from a corner shot, D. Ross headed the ball in between the flags to score. The same sort of play continued till about five minutes before full time, Cook and his posts saving very skilfully, when Woolen, supporting Holman and Cottorrel made a sortie to the other end and assailed so strongly that but for the wide-awakeness of Underdown, Cotterrel's shot would certainly have found a resting place in the Scots' nets. A second run by the same players was checked by Finnigan, and with a level game in midfield the match was brought to a close.

Score:—

Royal Scots "B"	2 goals.
Govt. Telegraphs	nil.

TEAMS.

Royal Scots "B."

Goal—Underdown.
Backs—Foster, Finnigan (Capt).
Half-backs—Lakin, Hill, Pappa.
Forwards—Parkes, Mackintosh, D. Ross, A. Ross, Wright.

Government Telegraphs.

Goal—Cook.
Backs—Edwards, Nicholas.
Half—Woolen, Critcheley, Taylor.
Forwards—Clarke, Holman (Capt), Cotterrell, Lambert, Cowper.

Referee—Lieut. Cudlip, R. A.

A Shepherd's Bush barber exhibits the following notice: "Hair cut, French or English style, 3d. Franco-British style, a great success, same price."

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.
Double and treble events, etc.
Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

List of Prize Winners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The annual Simla Horse Show took place at Annandale to-day before a fairly large gathering.

The following owners took first prizes:—Captain Shore for country-breds, Captain Learmouth for imported horses, Colonel de Lisle for all horses over 14-2, Mr Wood for heavy-weight imported polo ponies Captain Barrett for light-weight imported ponies, Mrs. Mahon for ladies' hacks over 14-2, H. E. Lord Minto for ladies' hacks 14-2 and under, the Maharaja of Patiala for all Arabs, Mr Wyndam for heavy-weight Arab and country-bred polo ponies, Mr. Wood for light weight Arab and country-bred polo ponies, Miss Cox for children's ponies, Miss Triscott for jumping competition over 14-2, Major Bunbury for jumping competition for ponies, Colonel de Lisle for imported maiden ponies, and Captain Shore for Arab and country-bred maidens.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Viceroy's Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy entertained the teams taking part in the Polo Tournament here to dinner at Viceregal Lodge last night.

There were present, besides Colonel Roos Keppel, also the umpires, comprising Colonel DeLisle, Major Lecky and Major D. Campbell; the goal referees, comprising Mr. F. Fell, Mr. R. P. Farr and Captain J. H. Stanborough, and the Personal Staff of the Viceroy; the party sitting down 39 to table. The finals will be played to-morrow.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday after the May Vacation. A scheme is under consideration to bring the two vacations of the months of May and October into a combination, so as practically to make the October vacation the longest one in the year, which would enable the tacking on to it of the Christmas holidays as well.

Three new Judges took their seats on the Bench yesterday, including the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the new Chief Justice, who had assumed charge of his appointment during the vacation, and acted as a vacation Judge.

The other two new Judges were the Hon. Mr. R. Knight, (who acts as a High Court Judge for the second time), and the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton are on leave.

The Chief Justice, since his appointment, sat to dispose of the "regular" court-work for the first time. With him sat the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight. Their Lordships disposed of the Appellate work in the First Division Court.

In the Second Division Court, presided the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal, to dispose of appeals from the Original Side of the Court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal acts for the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. As Government Pleader, Mr. Chaubai has earned golden opinions from professional men, all of whom hold him in high esteem. Since February 1883, he has been a pleader with a large practice. Recently, Government entrusted him with the conduct of some of the cases in appeal, which formerly used to be dealt with through the office of the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, another well-known pleader having an extensive practice, acts in his room as Government Pleader. A large number of professional gentlemen assembled in the Second Division Court to see Mr. Chaubal take his seat on the Bench for the first time.

Three Judges sat on the Original Side: the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who was engaged in hearing the Aga Khan suit; the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, who had a list of long-causes before him; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, who managed to get through a long list of short-causes in a little over a couple of hours. Some of these short-causes were struck out for want of appearance of parties. Some were adjourned. These included a claim by Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand Daya, who sued Pestonji Jehangeer Hormasji on a claim of Rs. 1,39,000 and odd, and an eight-anna agency commission in the Berars Manufacturing Company. Defendant wanted an adjournment to consider his position, service of process effected by posting the summons on the door of his residence, having come to his notice too late. Another adjourned suit was that of Sheikh Jasam Mahomed Ibrahim vs. Colonel Desraj Urs of the Mysore Durbar, in which there appeared to be a probability of a settlement.

Mr. Justice Macleod's short-cause list was exhausted by a few minutes past two o'clock, when the learned Judge took up the "Undefended new long-causes." The suit of Abdulabhai Khakibhai against Kumar Mansur Khachar, for over Rs. 75,000, was allowed to be withdrawn, with liberty to file a fresh suit, on the Kumar's contract of personal guarantee and so forth. The matter of G. J. Kelly vs. Constance Kelly and another was adjourned for the convenience of some of the witnesses. Three suits by Mr. R. D. Sethna, who is now the Officiating Official Assignee, were struck out for want of appearance of parties on both sides.

Through the efforts and generosity of Dr Jamieson B. Hurry, a local antiquary, the Holy Well of St. Anne, in the Thames-side village of Caversham (now virtually a suburb of Reading), has just been secured and dedicated in perpetuity to the public use. In the middle ages, Caversham was a famous place of pilgrimage, both for its shrine—which stood on the old bridge over the Thames, and was celebrated for its relics—and for the Holy Well of St. Anne, whose waters were reputed to possess healing virtues. The well was rediscovered on Priest Hill in January 1896.

The struggle at the municipal elections in a little commune of the Vosges, was so keen that the absence of a few voters on the one side meant the almost certain success of the other. On the eve of the polling day, the "Leader" says, three or four electors were called away by urgent telegram announcing the sudden death of near relatives. They arrived to find the relatives in excellent health, but it was too late to return and vote. In a little village near Epinal two electors were seized on the polling day by their political adversaries and tied up in sacks until the evening.

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LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Miss CLARKE, and the Personal Staff, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 2-30 p.m. on Friday, the 12th June, 1908, should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, KIRKEE, until further notice.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

8th June, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1908.

THE NEW SEDITION LAWS.

We must congratulate the Government of India and its enemies on the remarkably mild measures which were passed on Monday with a view to meeting the outbreak of sedition in this country. Two Bills were passed unanimously, unofficial members doubtless marvelling at Government's moderation. They possibly thought, as the sedition-mongers would think, that very stringent measures would be adopted. But as we said yesterday, when Government errs it is on the side of mercy. No one can for a moment accuse Government of acting precipitately, or can put his finger on a single provision of the new law and say "This is the outcome of panic." The new law is mild, but it is likely to prove efficacious. The suspension of Standing Orders and the passing of the Bills through all stages at one and the same sitting was wise. Governments's action will silence the clamour of the ill-informed press at Home, though it may let loose the tongues of India's parliamentary friends, the men who, with others nearer at hand, have "sown the seeds of wickedness among an impressionable and imitative people, seeds that have been nurtured by a system of seditious writing and seditious speaking; of unparalelled virulence vociferating to beguiled youths that the reward of outrage is a martyr's crown." There are to be no martyr's crowns, no gold medals or illuminated addresses. Instead, the beguiled youth, who aspires to the use of fire-arms, will have seven years' imprisonment, and the imitative individual who would emulate Ravachol will be taken in a great ship to spend the remainder of his existence in the Andamans. There are many Indians, as well as Europeans, who would have preferred the intent to kill and slay to be held equivalent to wilful murder, and that the culprit should be publicly executed by the sweeper of the Common Jail. But the Government is merciful, and ordains mere transportation for life.

If the penalty for throwing bombs and the like is mild, what shall we say of that held out to the pressmen who incite to murder and outrage? The abettor is popularly regarded as worse than the criminal, and had this been made a capital offence we should have offered no objection. We were somewhat surprised to find the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Mahomed object to the "wide scope of the Bill," but he did not press his objection, nor did the Tikka Saheb of Nabha unnecessarily accentuate his impression that the measures were being hurriedly dealt with. All things move slowly in the East, and the natural conservatism of these honourable members would have preferred dealing with these Bills as with others. But both voted with Government, which as loyal subjects they regarded as imperative. They would perhaps have favoured some modification of the provision of the second measure. So should we. More vigorous dealing with the seditious press we have consistently advocated and have on more than one occasion urged the utter destruction—lock, stock and barrel—of persistently disloyal and dangerous prints. That being so, we regard the new process as too slow in its action. We would not have the institution of a prosecution so elaborate. It should be enough on the appearance of a dangerous, a wilful attempt to incite to the commission of seditious offences, for the Police, with the concurrence of the Public Prosecutor or Presidency Magistrate, to enter and seize plant and machinery, papers, manuscripts and account books and hold them until the Magistrate, or the High Court on appeal, order their release. And when a paper shall be declared no longer legally to exist we would have Government confiscate everything that could assist in the rising of a new paper from the ashes of the old. Not even a stereotype headline or a brass rule should be left available for the nominees of the former proprietors, editors or publishers to turn again to ill account. There should be no notice before action either. Before the offender can be carried before the court he will have time to repeat his offence and, further, to destroy documentary evidence of the identity of the real culprits in whose hands he is often but a puppet.

Yet, we must admit that what appears a defect of the new law is but another evidence of the strength of the Government. As Lord Minto observed on Monday, "We have had no lack of advice. The public has been told that we are weak; that strong measures have been neglected. I am no believer in compliance with hysterical demands in the hour of danger. I maintain that the British raj has been built up upon the justice of its administration. Heaven knows it has been no weak rule, but it has been a just one and it will continue to be." We anticipated His Excellency's observations the other day. It has been no weak rule and fear has played no part in dictating action or abstention from action. We have invariably shown the utmost respect and consideration for the shortcomings and prejudices of the people, and the result has not always been encouraging. It was hoped that the temporary atmosphere of unrest would give place to one of contentment and rationalism, but so many evil influences have been at work that a return to the *status quo ante* has been deferred. Sections of the people have been ill-advised and led to the adoption of a line of conduct which could no longer be tolerated, so Government has reluctantly had to strengthen the law to enable it to deal with disturbers of the peace and those who incite to disturbance. But even in these new laws the quality of mercy is not strained. Believing as we do that the extent of the existing disaffection is generally over-rated, we would nevertheless have had the provisions of the new Acts more trenchant, and we very much regret they are not made retrospective so as to bring offenders of the past six months within their meshes.

ADMINISTRATION IN JUNAGADH.

THE past year was an exceedingly busy one in the Junagadh State and may be looked upon as one of the successful periods of its administration. A new feature, which reflects the whole attitude of the Government was the conference of Revenue and Agricultural officials in July, under the presidency of the Dewan, with a view to ascertaining the effect of the measures adopted in the previous year for stimulating the cultivation of waste areas and increasing the number of agricultural cattle and irrigation wells. Judging by what was accomplished in this direction, the conference is justifiably to be held annually, for while eight hundred and one acres passed out of cultivation there was a great increase of thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-six. At the beginning of the year there were 5,88,818 acres of cultivable land actually held and worked, out of a possible total of about 7,01,345, and no doubt the conference will find means to reduce the area uncultivated by a greater amount than was possible in the first year. Another feature of the year's working is that the year up to August closed with an aggregate total of arrears of Rs. 13,11,994 as compared with Rs. 15,05,923 in the previous year, although the actual collections for the year were only Rs. 15,47,563 as compared with Rs. 15,56,474 in the previous year. Some very useful work was done in surveying and during the year detailed plans were made of seven villages comprising an area of over twenty-two thousand acres, while a scheme is afoot for the scientific classification of the land for the help of the Agricultural Department. Amongst legislative administration was the Act supporting the measures taken to ensure forest conservation and rules for better regulating the sale of *ganja* in the State.

Mr. Haldane should rejoice in the State, for its artillery force consists of only thirty-four "irregulars" out of a total army of 1,131, of which 250 are cavalry, 278 infantry and 569 *sibandi*, all of which cost about a lakh and eighty-three thousand rupees to maintain, a reduction of some twenty thousand rupees on the previous year. Finally, in this connection, it should be remarked that the Inspecting Officers of the Imperial Service Lancers reported very highly on the improvement shown by the troops. Of the Police force the account is not so good, for out of a strength of 790 there were 44 men dismissed, thirty-one desertions, and four cases in which policemen were convicted and punished in court. The work, too, might have been more satisfactory. There were 987 cognisable offences reported in the year and, excluding false cases, the number of offences, including the residue from the previous year, dealt with was 1,027. Out of these only 553 cases were brought to trial and 357, or 64 per cent. resulted in conviction, but only 44 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. The separation of executive and judicial functions is a feature which deserves careful watching and a further change was made during the year by the establishment of the Small Causes Court which has considerably accelerated the despatch of more important judicial work. Despite an abnormal and unsatisfactory monsoon the aggregate value of trade rose by Rs. 19,61, 198, which was almost wholly in exports, mainly of cotton. Altogether the year favoured progress and with greater wealth in the State the expenditure on public works rose by one lakh and ninety-five thousand, there being a decrease of one per cent. in the cost of the establishment on the works, although an additional officer was added to the staff. The total expenditure under this head was slightly over four lakhs and of this forty per cent. was devoted to remunerative works, twenty-two per cent. to works of public utility such as roads and bridges, and thirty per cent. on State Buildings and minor works. As regards education there was a slight decrease in the number of institutions but a satisfactory increase in the number of pupils. The State, it may be mentioned, allows twenty-five per cent. of the students to be free in addition to the Mahomedan students who pay no fees and some of whom receive a food allowance.

YERROWDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

LAST year was an uneventful one at Yerrowda Reformatory School. The annual report states that the conduct of the boys was thoroughly satisfactory, "better than ever what it had been in the preceding year." A small but significant experiment was made in the carrying out of a proposal that well-behaved and trustworthy boys should be sent out on small errands. Four boys were selected and were frequently sent out on all sorts of work, and the Superintendent reports that there was not a single case of misbehaviour or violation of the rules by any of them. How far the privilege can be extended to other boys remains to be seen, but the idea is a step in the right direction if only because it encourages the boys' self-respect. At the beginning of the year there were one hundred and sixty-six boys in the school and forty-three were admitted, of whom one was sent back to Bombay. During the year thirty-two boys were discharged and four escaped, all being out on license. The number on detention at the end of the year was one hundred and seventy-four, the daily average being 142 as against 149 in 1906. One of the admissions was convicted of murder, but was afterwards released on appeal to the High Court. The health of the boys was exceptionally good, a great decrease being recorded in the number of boys treated in hospital as compared with previous years, and excluding a case of dysentery left over from 1906, the only serious case treated was a broken arm caused by a fall while a new inmate was trying to escape. The educational side of the school is well looked after and this, combined with the discipline taught, is no doubt the reason of the success of the boys when they go out into the world.

THE Hon'ble Nawab Sayad Muhammed intended to move several amendments to the Press Bill, but this was found impossible owing to short notice.

THE famous weather prophet, Mr. Hugh Clements, in his prognostications of the world's weather for June, says: "Towards this area of low pressure the air from the Indian Ocean will be sucked in with overwhelming force giving a monsoon commencing early in June very like that of the year 1892." We forget at the moment what the 1892 monsoon was like, but it is satisfactory to learn from such a reliable authority that we may expect the monsoon at an early date.

WE sometimes come across quaint little announcements in the "Gazettes" of Native States. The following is a case in point. Regarding a certain subordinate official, a notification in the Travancore "Gazette" states that he "has shirked work and resigned his appointment because he was refused leave. Government has therefore prohibited his re-entertainment in the Public Service."

A CHURCH Army missioner had a letter recently from a convict begging him to reform the writer's wife, who was also in prison. The convict—who is serving a long term—was very anxious about the matter, because, as he said, "it was no credit to him to receive letters from such a place as prison." Another convict, in the course of a letter to his brother, a pauper, remarked, "Well Jack, thank goodness I have never sunk so low as the workhouse yet."

THE bigger receipts of rubber at Para for the past month compared with May last year may be explained, says the "Times of Ceylon," "by the recovery in price tempting some of the holders of supplies in Brazil to let free a little more than they had intended to send to the ocean port. The April receipts at Para were 3,100 tons, so that the present May receipts are rather smaller. Presumably May shipments for 1907 were small because so large a quantity—by far the biggest April record, viz., 4,490 tons—had come to hand in the preceding month."

THE "Guardian" says :—"It is clear that it would be of spiritual advantage were it possible for the Church to revise, without the assistance or interference of Parliament, the order of her public worship, so as to appeal more directly and intelligibly to the hearts and consciences of its humbler members." This is an amazing suggestion from that quarter. Surely that which has so well served past generations of Englishmen, will still furnish adequate spiritual advantage to all classes in such an age as ours. If there be a fault it surely does not lie in a want of directness or of intelligibility in the appeal of the order of public worship to the hearts and consciences of the humblest.

THE Bushey Hall Golf Course, where a competition between Free Church ministers and members of the National Liberal Club golfing circle took place on Wednesday, contains some dangerous hazards which lead the unwary into disastrous difficulties. It is stated, according to the "Chronicle," that one of the players, alleged to be a Free Churchman, finding himself in trouble, obtained some satisfaction in repeating the word "Assouan." A veteran of the game said that this was a splendidly harmless way to relieve one's feelings and added that everybody knew Assouan as the biggest dam in the world.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

RUTHENIAN COMPLAINTS.

The Kali Industry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 22.

The assassination of the Stadtholder Count Potocki has now, since the natural indignation and excitement is subsiding, been made the starting point of a lively and pretty general discussion about the justification of such an Anti-Polish fanaticism as that outrage unveiled. On the whole the present attitude of the Ruthenians is characterised by their argumentation that such a political crime deserves to be abhorred under any conditions but that there are extenuating circumstances to be taken into consideration. The theory that we ought to look upon the deplorable occurrence as an act of insanity by an irresponsible individual is given up for a psychological explanation of the present mood of the whole Ruthenian population as the natural result of their systematic suppression by an overbearing set of Polish officials.

But what are the facts upon which this theory of tyrannical treatment is based? It is certainly no sufficient proof if statistics are pointed to in support of the contention that the Ruthenians are not sufficiently represented in the administration of the country inhabited by them as well as by the Galician Poles. Not that we should feel inclined to deny all statements brought forth in favour of this assertion. It is perfectly true that at present all presidents of the Galician administrative districts are Poles. But if we fairly balance the arguments on both sides, we are bound to admit that for the higher classes of the population the distinction now made the basis of the statistical calculation is is hardly admissible. Among the higher strata of society the intermixture of the two races has gone so far that it is hardly possible to distinguish a Ruthenian from a Polish gentleman. The only test applied by the complainants is the declaration in the Census Returns that a man gives Ruthenian as his mother tongue, is known to be a member of the Greek Church and makes a point of professing his "Ruthenian" nationality. But as matters stand, these are by no means permanent racial distinctions in this case. In too many cases the religious persuasion, the language used with preference and the self-declaration of nationality has been changed within the memory of men still living. In fact, the old Ruthenian nobility has been quite submerged in the Polish aristocracy. The well-known families of the Potocki, the Sepicki and Sobjeski are undoubtedly of Ruthenian descent; but they are now reckoned among the Poles. The same applies to many leading. Merchants, physicians and lawyers of distinction, who have gone over to the ruling nationality. This remarkable phenomenon is explained by the agitators as the best proof of the social tyranny of the Poles. They say that all these people were obliged to desert their own kindred, because otherwise they would be seriously handicapped in the struggle for existence. Instances are given in which true-born Ruthenian officials were transferred to the Polish parts of Western Galicia where they forgot their mother tongue by not using it and became Roman Catholics as no Orthodox provision could be made for their spiritual wants. The loss thus suffered in the past may be very considerable. But the rising of the Ruthenian peasants is hardly connected with this aspect of the question.

Nor can it be said that the Anti-Polish fanaticism of the peasants has anything to do with the refusal to found a Ruthenian University. Really the population in the open country does not take the slightest interest in the development of higher education. What the peasants really resent is the overbearing attitude and snobbism of the Poles with whom they come in contact. The petty chicaneries which the Polish officials allow themselves in their daily dealings with the despised Ruthenian "subjects" must be seen to be properly estimated. with the Polish peasants the officials show more sympathy and never adopt that haughty tone the Ruthenians complain of. Nor are the authorities above suspicion of forgetting their duty of impartiality in settling the little disputes between members of the two nationalities This onesidedness has become quite customary, so that even the Polish peasants consider it their birthright to be favoured by every act of the authorities. Outsiders cannot fail to be struck by the expressions of disrespect and abjection used by ordinary Poles about their Ruthenian fellow-subjects. Now that the self-assertion of the ill-treated Ruthenians has been awakened, they retaliate with fanatic hatred and applaude rather than disavow occasional outbursts of fanatic revenge. Their leaders try their best to stimulate this dangerous mood. Their organ, "The Ukraine Review" appeals at the same time to public opinion in Europe. In every instalment we find a new list of petty acts of tyranny committed by Polish officials, corrupt practices of the returning officers at every election forming the favourite topic. The attacked Poles do not even take the trouble to refute these alleged "outrages" of the administrative system. Some of the cases substantiated in this list are really appalling. Even some cases are enumerated in which Ruthenian peasants have been knocked down and fatally wounded by some furiated policemen who took them to task for their disobedience at the polling. Then the lower bids of Poles were given preference at public auctions of real estate and on other occasions. Certainly the Galician Poles have many misdeeds to account for. On their part it would be a poor excuse to say that they might otherwise lose their present political preponderance. For such secret acts of injustice such systematic methods of hurting the feelings of a loyal populace are not a tenable panacee in the present situation. All the less does it behove the Poles to proceed in this course, as they wish to win the sympathies of the disinterested world of culture in their own cause of resistance to certain legislative acts of the Prussian and Russian Governments that appear to them as harsh measures of oppression.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE KALI-INDUSTRY.

Off all the large Commercial and Industrial Combines of our own times the Kali-Syndicate is the oldest and so far, the most successful one. During the quarter of a century of its existence is has often been threatened with dissolution but has always been renewed at the expiration of its term; and as under its guidance the Kali-Mines have been accustomed to calculate with a steady increase of the World's consumption by about then per cents from year to year, it is now an accepted dogma that this rate of expansion is "normal." The value of the whole German production of this mineral is now calculated at 4 1/2 million pounds, taken from beneath the fields of central Germany. As up to the present the more important substances of this fertiliser and analiser for agricultural and chemical purposes have never been found anywhere but pretty close to the salt-mines of Stassfurt where the epoch-making discovery was made in 1859. Germany therefore possesses a natural monopoly in this particular industry.

Nevertheless there was a tone of pessimism observable at the Annual Congress of managers and experts of the Kali-works held at Nordhausen in May. In some German newspapers doubts were expressed whether the Kali-Syndicate had any chance of being renewed and whether not a "crisis" had set in for this flourishing industry. But to the unbiassed observer it is obvious that these apprehensions are greatly exaggerated.

It is true that in the year 1907 the sales of the Syndicate showed only an increase of £138,000 over those of the previous year, so that only one-third of the "normal" growth was recorded. But it is to be considered that the year 1906 had been one of exceptional progress and that the American crisis accounts for the sudden falling off in the last quarter of 1907. That this reduction was only a temporary one is evident from the statistics of the first four months of the current year. Compared with the corresponding figures of the first four months of 1907 we find again the "normal" increase of £160,000 for this term, and in April and May the shipments to America have been very satisfactory, which—by the way—may serve as a good symptom for the present development of the economical condition in the United State and as a fair indication that the panic has definitely come to an end.

The difficulties of bringing the negociations about the continuation of Syndicate to a successful issue are in no way connected with the prospects of the market. They go back to the fact that in the course of the last few years many new fields have been exploited, especially in the Prussian province of Hannover. The consequence is, that at present 41 works are ordinary members of the Syndicate and that seven others are on the point of entering and avail themselves already of the organisation of the Syndicate for disposing of their products. The problem of fairly distributing the "quota" between the old and the new members is at the bottom of all the difficulties of internal organisation. Some very large older concerns are convinced of gaining more influence by splitting their concern into three or four independent works, so that more votes will be counted in future in favour of their proposals at the meeting of the Syndicate. We may be sure that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at in the last hour, at the doggerel verse most applauded at the Nordhausen meeting recommended moderation to both opposite parties the "old" and the "young" Kaliworks.

Another drawback of the Kali Industry may be found in the severe new regulations for securing the safety of the miners. Two shafts are now demanded by the police for bringing the men up in case of emergency. That means, of course, an increase of invested capital. But the improved methods of mining are a sufficient set-off against additional working expenses. Moreover, the occasion may be used for combining the management of neighbouring fields belonging to different concerns with a view of cutting down the general outlay at each individual field.

There can be no talk of an over production in the Kali-Industry, as long as wide tracts of land in distant countries are still in a position of considerably enlarging their harvests by using such an efficient fertiliser. Most important this agricultural improvement has recently proved for the Agentine Republic, whence very large orders are reported. But even in the Interior of China the peasants have already found out the value of this mineral, so that the shipments from Hamburg, to Eastern Asia are much larger than they used to be.

We therefore come to the conclusion that the prosperity of the German Kali-Industry is unabated. That the struggle for larger quota for the various concerns is carried on with so much energy is, as experience proves, no indication that the Syndicate will come to an end after an uninterrupted existence of twenty-five years.

THE TEACHING OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN GIRLS SCHOOLS.

There has been a time when the modern movement for the emancipation of women had the limitation of the traditional household duties of the housewife on its programme. It was argued that the intellectual development of the female sex was handicapped by the drudgery of those domestic trifles in the daily routine of household work. These pathetic declamation about keeping our woman folk on a lower intellectual level were most outspoken about 30 years ago, when they had the charm of novelty. Recently, however, a complete change has set in. It has been found out that the much abused domestic duties have, after all, the greatest importance for the mental development of individual woman as well as for the social and cultural improvement of the human race. This Reaction in our philosophy of life became very conspicious in the thoroughgoing and many sided discussions at the Second Conference of the "Central Organization for the Commonwealth" held at Berlin. There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among all the speakers, men and women, learned specialists and business men, Pedagogues, and Government officials about the necessity of laying still more stress on teaching Domestic Economy to girls of all classes. Madame Hedwig Hey! demanded that the merely empiric style of teaching girls Domestic Economy should be raised from the present hap-hazard method characteristic of unskilled labour to the systematic level of professional training. She rediculed the idea that any gainful occupation of a woman should be valued higher than the household work common to all housewives; for at best women engaged in the direct production of marketable goods must be satisfied with lower wages than their male competitors. That must always have a depressing effect upon the mind, while in performing her household duties a woman may easily succeed in proving the elevating effects of a well regulated household upon all members of the family including herself, whatever her social status may be. Thus the movement has arrived at the very opposite pole from which it was started thirty years ago.

It was admitted as a step in the right direction that in about one-third of all German girls' schools excellent arrangements have been made for obligatory lessons in Domestic Economy and that the example has recently been followed in the Council Schools of Bradford. It was declared desirable that in all elementary school this should be made a part of the curriculum. Much praise was bestowed on the legislation of the Grand-duchy of Baden for having made advanced courses of Domestic Economy obligatory for all girls after absolving the elementary school i. e. from their 15th to their 17th year. Unfortunately a number of little villages had to be exempted from this obligation as qualified teachers could not be provided for the poor remuneration available. The best organisation is that of Mannehim, where the girls are practically taught to make the purchases of the materials wanted in an ordinary household. A remarkable effect of the interest awakened thereby was reported by an experienced teacher, Miss Auguste Foerster. The percentage of girls seeking employments in manufactories and shops has more and more decreased in places where household duties are taught systematically. Instead the girls apply for appointments as lady helps and servant girls, not considering it any more a shame to serve in a "menial" capacity.

As a condition of efficiency the Conference demanded that everywhere the teaching of Domestic Economy ought to commence in the elementary schools and be continued by evening courses afterwards. A school kitchen ought to be added to every elementary school. It would be a good thing, if, as in Scotland, some kind of primitive physical laboratory could be attached to the kitchen, and that the rudiments of nursing plants and of horticulture could be demonstrated. The curriculum of the advanced course is most systematically arranged at Munich, where it extends over three years. In the first year the best plans of feeding children and grown up persons are taught; in the second year dwelling and dressing are taken up, while the third year is reserved to the problems of nursing and educating children. That even the moral aspects of life are treated in such courses is only natural. It sounds strange but is nevertheless a fact that in such a school at the outskirts of Berlin matrimonial courses have been instituted. They were largely attended by shop girls who intended to marry. In order to meet the demand of instruction in small villages, an experiment has been made with volunteers who travel about from one village to the other as advisers and instructors, inviting the girls of corresponding age to attend their lessons and ask questions. At present the number of ladies engaged in this meritorious work is still very limited. But it may be hoped that in future a large circle of girls from the well-to-do classes may be available.

L. ASCH.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

SHAH SURROUNDED BY TROOPS.

Empty Treasury Broken Into.

SEDITIOUS RELATIONS ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

News from Teheran states that the Shah is encamped outside the capital with his available forces.

The political clubs who desired to seize the treasury and arsenal found them empty.

The disarming of the public has commenced.

The arrest of the Shah's uncle Zilles Sultan, his son and others has created a panic.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Precautions Taken by the Tsar.

YACHTING TRIP ABANDONED.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Russian Imperial yachts arrived at Reval to-day and also the cruiser Almaz with M. Stolypin, M. Isvolsky and M. Dikoff, Minister of Marine, on board, but the Tsar and Tsaritza altered their plans and are proceeding by train and arrive in the morning.

They dine to-night closely guarded.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The members of the Russian Royal Family arrived at Reval at eight o'clock this morning and immediately went on board the "Standart." From there they paid a visit to King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board the "Victoria and Albert."

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Strained Relations.

AN APOLOGY DEMANDED.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Servian Minster has left Cettinje, but it is declared Belgrade, that relation are not broken off, though they are most stained and Servia expects an apology.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Immigration in Honolulu.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The battleships "Maine" and "Alabama" have left San Francisco for Honolulu, Manila and Suez.

Mr. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, on board the "Maine," is going to Honolulu to investigate the immigration problem.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

The Recent Outrage.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Chinese Minister has expressed to M. Pichon his deep regret at the late attack on a French reconnoitring party.

THE FORCES OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Vote for Volunteers.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Mr. Smuts, speaking at Johannesburg, said Government intended to vote £75,000 to keep 8,600 volunteers on the active roll besides 6,000 cadets.

THE DANUBE-ADRIATIC RAILWAY.

Draft Scheme Signed.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The draft scheme for the Danube-Adriatic Railway has been signed in Paris.

A French financial group will furnish 45 per cent. of the capital and an Italian group 35 per cent. Great Britain will furnish none.

WORLD'S MOTOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by Nazarro with a Fiat.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In the Motor race for the World's Champion ship on the Brooklands' track, over a distance of 27 1-2 miles, Nazarro, driving a Fiat car, beat Edge's Napier. The average speed of the winner was 94 3-4 miles an hour, and he reached even 111 1-2.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Mills Closed for Ten Days.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Many Lancashire mills have closed for ten days instead of a week.

ANARCHY AND SEDITION IN INDIA.

The New Bills.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Press generally approves the Indian Explosives and Newspaper Bills.

The *Times* says: "The Explosives Act will be a warning not only to the penniless creatures who are the immediate instruments, but to the more wealthy and guilty miscreants."

"The Press Act," the *Times* continues, "imposes no restraint whatever on law-abiding journalists, but it ought to have included general attempts to encourage revolution."

The *Morning Post* says: "All who realize the imperative necessity of preserving order and stability in India will welcome the action of the Government."

The *Morning Leader* writes: "It may be doubted whether circumstances do not justify delaying rather than hustling such measures."

The *Daily News* considers that the main lines of the Bills are both necessary and just, but says that the procedure contrasts oddly with the leisurely evolution of reform.

The *Daily Mail* says: "Viscount Morley will not belie his reputation for courage and firmness, and he will be supported by the whole of the British Press against the pressure of Extremist members of Parliament."

CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

Grants to Volunteer Corps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Under the present rule a Volunteer corps can draw an allowance for a camp only if a certain number of its members attend the camp. The Government of India have now sanctioned this rule being altered to allow of a corps drawing a portion of the money allotted to it for a camp proportionate to the number of Volunteers attending the camp if that number falls short of the requirements of the present rule, provided the General Officer Commanding the brigade or division certifies that the number of Volunteers who attended was sufficient to ensure practical training with good results to be carried out.

STORM AT MUSSOORI.

Houses Badly Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 9.

Mussoori was visited by a violent thunderstorm last Sunday and the following afternoon a hurricane passed over the station doing considerable damage. The office of the Savoy was struck by lightning, but no damage is reported. The roof of the Rink was blown off to the discomfort of those who were at the time rehearsing "Pirates of Penzance." Several private houses suffered badly and iron sheets were carried high in the air as if they were pieces of paper. The storm lasted fully two hours.

BORDER TROUBLES.

Old Quarrel Revived.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

The Kafila traffic through the Khyber again had to be suspended owing to fresh difficulties raised by Afghan officials regarding interchange of escorts at Tor Kam.

Some trouble is arising in the Kurram Valley regarding the dispute as to water rights. Tribesmen on the Afghan side of the border are responsible for this revival of an old quarrel.

THE TREVANDRUM RIOTS

The Town Quiet.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 9.

Yesterday evening Mr. Lionel Davidson, the Acting Resident of Travancore, and Mr. Sidney Burn, the Assistant Resident, visited the police station in company with Mr. Bensley, the Superintendent of Police. They drove through the Chalai Bazaar, which was closed. Later on, the local First Class Magistrate and other officers succeeded in getting many of the shops opened.

On receiving the news of the commotion, the Dewan abandoned his tour in South Travancore and returned post haste early this morning. The District Magistrate also arrived last night.

Throughout the night the Nair Brigade guarded the fort, the Chalai Bazaar, the police stations and head-quarters and other important places. Up to yesterday evening about 110 arrests had been made, most of those arrested being Mahomedans.

Firm measures are being taken to bring the ringleaders to book.

SERIOUS RIVER ACCIDENT.

No Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

A serious accident occurred on the Hoogly, yesterday afternoon, near Sibpur Ghat, resulting in the ferry steamer "Prativa" being nearly cut in two by the Oolubria ferry steamer "Bijoli."

The "Prativa," which was well laden with passengers, was crossing the river near the Ghat, when the other steamer, the course of which was quite visible, cut into her amidships.

The "Prativa" afterwards sank in shallow water. Fortunately no lives were lost.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Fate of the "Yugantar."

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT MOZUFFERPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

The police made another raid, yesterday morning, on premises 55-3, Grey Street, occupied by Deno Poda Bose, but nothing incriminating was found.

It is understood that action will be taken against the "Yugantar" newspaper almost immediately, and it is doubtful whether there will be any more issues.

MOZUFFERPORE, JUNE 9.

The trial of Khudiram Bose on a charge of murder commenced to-day before Mr. Carnduff and two assessors who do not know English, so that the opening speech of Mr. Mauk, the prosecuting counsel, and the evidence of the District Superintendent of Police, which were given in English, had been translated to them.

The prisoner was defended by two Bengalee pleaders from Rungpore and another from the same station is expected to-morrow.

In reply to the Court, the pleader for the defence stated that the prisoner made a statement and subsequently pleaded guilty from motives of vanity.

Only the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Barh, were examined to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

The leave granted to Colonel W. H. E. Murray, 2nd Royal Scots, is extended to 28th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Consequent on the departure on leave of General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Southern Army, the command of the Southern Army devolves on Major-General Sir J. Wolfe-Murray K.C.B., with effect from 6th June.

Captain W. B. Roberts, the 101st Grenadiers, to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary to the General Officer Commanding Southern Army, vice Major J. Talbot, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), on leave. Dated 6th June.

Major A. W. Andrew, 116th Mahrattas, to officiate as Brigade Major, Bombay Brigade, vice Major H. N. Kelly, 33rd Punjabis, ordered to rejoin his Regiment, and Captain P. F. Pocock, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 24th May.

Captain L. H. Queripel, Royal Field Artillery, to be an Instructor at the Central Signalling School, Poona, for the British Classes assembling at Poona.

75th Carnatic Infantry.—Lieutenant C.S.H. Roberts, Wing Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps, to be Double Company Officer, but to remain seconded for duty with the Malwa Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of conversion of the Malwa Bhil Corps, into a Police Battalion, i.e., from 1st June.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Major J. S. Dallas, 3rd and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major G. W. Lilly, or until further orders. Dated 24th March.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major E. R. I. Chitty, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major M. E. Nuttall, pro tem 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel A. Beale, or until further orders. Dated 14th March.

Major C. H. C. Grace, on return from seconded employment, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major M. E. Nuttall, who reverts to officiating 2nd Double Company Commander, with effect from the 20th March.

Major H. A. K. Jennings, R. A., officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, is granted 30 days' privilege leave from the 3rd June to 2nd July, both dates inclusive.

BOMBAY.—Arrivals, June 9.—Captain Carnes, R F A, from England.
Maj Pike, D A.A.G., from Sialkote.
Maj Pumas, 1st West Ridg. Regt, from Sitapur.
Lieut Johnston, 8th Rajputs, from Lucknow.
Lieut Birdwood, 6th Gurkhas, from Abbottabad.
Col Ellis, 53rd Sikhs, from Peshawar.
Lieut Beeman, 6th Gurkhas, from Abbottabad.

DEPARTURES.—June 9.—Major Maxwell, K.E.O. Cav., to England.
Capt. Williams, 31st Lancers, to England.
Capt. Nutt, R.H.A., to England.
Capt, Hogge, 47th Sikhs, to Japan.
Major Brownlow, R G.A., to England.
Major Datton, R.A.M.C., to Rawal Pindi.
Col. Cregan, R.E., to England.
Lieut.-Col. O'Donnell, I.A., to England.
Major Haig, R.E., to England.
Col. Borradaile, 34th Sikhs, to England.
Lieut. Birdwood, 6th Gurkhas, to England.
Lieut. Johnston, 8th Rajputs, to England.
Capt. Carnes, R.F.A., to Nowshera
Major Pumes, West Ridg Regt, to England
Major Pake, D.A.A.G, to England
Surgeon General Gubbins, A.M.S., to England
Lieut. Ross, 2 8th Gurkha Rifles, to England
Col. Ellis, 53rd Sikhs, to England
Lieut. Bennan, 6th Gurkhas, to England
Major Egre, R G.A., to Quetta
Col. Kerrich, 38th L I, to England
Lieut.-Colonel O'Donnell, I.A., to England
Lieut. MacLean, The Rl. Scots, to England
Major Talbot, A.M.S., to England
Major Tudor, R.F.A., to Jubbulpore
Capt. Jackson, King's Own Regt, to England
Major Carnegy, 12lst Pioneers, to Poona.
Capt. Wilson, 1st Queen's, to Agra
Capt. Richard, 1st Wilts Regt., to Jhansi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The grant of a staff allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem has been sanctioned with effect from the 26th April 1908 to Second-Lieutenants on the unattached list, from the date on which they pass the higher standard test in Hindustani.

The grant of an increased rate of staff salary at Rs. 700 per mensem has also been sanctioned with effect from the same date to all Assistant Adjutants-General and Assistant Quarter-Masters-General, with certain exceptions, at Army Head-Quarters.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

To-day's weather report states that the pressure distribution is now unfavourable for winds from the Arabian Sea or from the East to penetrate into Upper India.

KHANDALLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, JUNE 8.

Visitors are gradually leaving the station. The soldiers are away, and their barracks shut up. Boys' tents are down, and the Convalescent Home will have its shutters up by the 15th. It must be a big business fastening up, and protecting such a large building from the storms of wind, and rain. The Home is a splendid institution, and has been full to overflowing for a long time. Many have found renewed health there this season, and everything is comfortably arranged under the able care of the lady at the head of affairs. It would be difficult to find, in this country at all events, a better spot than where the Home is situated to restore an invalid to health. It is open to all the breezes that blow. Without leaving the park-like compound, there are enough views of things within reach of the eye to distract an invalid's thoughts from him or herself, which is half the battle towards recovery. The scenery, ever changing in colour as the clouds drift by, throw shade on the hills, or a glint of sunlight to lighten the young foliage.

There has not been much cloud yet, but still enough to cap the tops with mist in the early mornings and to almost hide the stars at night. For these nights when there has been no moon and no stars the trees are aglow with fire-beetles in great numbers, giving quite a good pyrotechnic display and most interesting to watch, as they flash in unison every seven seconds through the evening, round certain trees. Others who do not join the crowd flit about amongst the trees and bushes in an indiscriminate way.

Not being tied down by the exigencies of Society, to call and perform other social duties and pleasures, we wander far afield, watching the cotton-bug, whose jacket is as red as a soldier's, having a tug-of-war with its fellows, for the much-coveted cotton tree seed; or looking for butterflies. Some have conspicuous marks on the wings. Sometimes the front wing, sometimes the hind one. These marks are supposed to be there to mislead a bird which attempts to seize them. The bird, snatching at the conspicuous spot, or eye, on the wing misses the butterfly, which loses a part of its wing but escapes alive. This may seem a fantastic explanation, but it is borne out by good evidence. Other butterflies seem coloured in rough imitation of their surroundings their colouring blending with the light and shade of vegetation. On one occasion I was sitting under a tree, where there were some multi-coloured dead leaves on the ground. These seemed suddenly endowed with the power of movement. The moving objects were the "Saturnia mylitta," the well-known tussor-silk moth, several of which had sheltered themselves from observation by resting on the leaves which they matched in colour: green leaves in the trees above would have been a useless shelter. Another instance. On the underleaves of a jambul tree was a dark purple blue, its colour matching the fruit on the tree. A woodpecker has been very busy boring a whole for its nest in the trunk of a tree. It has worked the hole in a perfect circle. It had chosen a tree in which there were other holes caused by decay. We have not heard the wood-pecker's loud screaming call yet announcing the approach of rain.

The great event of the year is the breaking of the monsoon. It is coming by stealth with gentle showers and light mists. Or will its arrival be heralded by great thunder-storms from the east? Considering the uncertainty of the date of its arrival, year by year, it is not surprising the people of the country like a gamble over it. It seems as ambiguous as a Derby winner.

We wish something could be done to save some of the trees of the forest from the devastating power of ants. We have read in the "Bombay Gazette" of a mode of preserving timber, Is there no way of protecting the parent tree? It is quite sad to see so many fine trees being done to death by the ants. I see one now, with its bark in leprous patches, and its leaves falling, not to be replaced, as the tree is doomed, and this is the case with so many. I suppose the answer would be, the Department have no money, or it would be too costly. But would not an outlay be well repaid by the amount of good firewood obtainable for which there is such a demand? I do not say timber, as many trees grow in such out-of-the-way gorges that they would not pay to cut as timber.

For months a kingfisher has come to a bare tree bereft of bark and leaves. I suppose the bareness of the tree suited him, as it was bare like the rocks by the river bank he frequents. The tree has fallen and the kingfisher is desperately angry. He came, flew around, screeched, jabbered, made a noise for two hours and then flew away. There is a quiet little glade on the hill where three hares come out and play. I got a point of vantage one evening and watched their antics. The game seemed to be which could leap or jump highest amongst some tufts of grass, hence their Sanscrit name Caca, from cac to jump, and their Latin name "lepus." To see them at their best one must watch them at play, or feeding. With most of us the acquaintance is too limited to appreciate their frolicsome ways. All we get as a rule is a glimpse of them as they scurry away, racing for life, up or along a mountain path; perhaps he will stop and cock his long straight ears to listen. Having found out their habitat, go back again and again, as hares and most other animals frequent the same places, if not driven from them, it may be by want of water, or some beast that preys on them, or man most feared of all. To get a better knowledge of bird or beast one must learn to sit still and be patient and content to study what comes in view. I saw the other evening a large mongoose, which I take to be "H. vitticollis," the biggest and finest specimen of his kind I have met with. He trotted slowly past me unaware of my presence and disappeared down into the jungle intent on supper. There is always something new in the woods. I am always sorry when it is time to go home and leave nature to the mysteries of the night. But when the colour deepens in the west and the trees glow in the last soft light, we must turn our face homewards.

Sitting one morning on the side of the Ghaut I saw a line of cooly women in the distance carrying baskets of something blue on their heads, which glittered in the morning sun, as blue as the wings of a jay, or kingfisher. As they came nearer I saw they were laden with glass bangles all of one colour, made in a village nearly 20 miles away, in the valley; so the art is not quite forgotten and the bangles do not all come from Birmingham, as some people think. Poor jungle people, they work hard for their living and seem very contented although the Thakurs are sometimes driven to eat squirrels, and the Rathkaris hunt and kill field rats for food. The tender strips of the wild plantain, which will grow quickly when the rain comes, they will chew, for the sake of the starch it contains. They have had a fine feast of berries of all sorts this season, but they will quickly spoil with the wet. I cannot say I care for the wild medlar, but a cooly for whom I knocked down a lot thought it quite shaking the pagoda tree for him.

Several cattle having been recently killed the other side of Saka Pathar a beat was organized there yesterday. A tigress and two cubs came out; one of the latter was shot. The panthers of which I wrote you in my last are still a good deal in evidence. There have been several beats to try and get them, but the hillside is very difficult to beat. People are quite excited about them, going out in hopes of spying them lying on the rocks, and they have often been seen this last week.

It is a pity it is not the duty of some one to see to the sanitation of the village. This is called a health resort and sanitarium, therefore it calls for hygienic supervision. Note the water in which buffaloes, men, and all the clothes of the village are washed. It might be described as "verdant;" the abominations the milch buffaloes are allowed to feed on, and the state of the highways and byeways, more especially the latter. I do not often trouble these "ways," preferring jungle paths; but I had to to-day and was, to say the least, shocked. The lives of our soldiers and others are too valuable to be risked for want of proper care. Let us hope there will be a clear wash-out before long, and that before we meet here in the autumn, the authorities will take some steps to improve matters. A supply of good water is needed for the village.

A shower laid the dust this morning, but the skies are clear and the sun hot as I write.

THE BIRKMYRE CASE.

Judgment Delivered.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

Mr. Justice Chitty's judgment in the Bank vs. Birkmyre case covered 125 sheets of foolscap and took an hour and a quarter to deliver. The following are some of the chief points. Having reviewed at length the facts and evidence his Lordship referred to the Naraingunj fire in May and said "the outbreak of the fire is in my opinion, as it seems to have been in the opinion of all who had anything to do with it, highly suspicious. We have the fact that the fire broke out in three distinct places almost simultaneously. Although owing to the strong north wind which was blowing at the time, it was almost impossible that the flames could have spread from one place to another. The destruction of Mr. Savage's office on the other side of the tank from the godown and assorting sheds seems to me to have been extremely suspicious. Indeed the whole circumstances point to incendiarism. It is true that Mr. Savage was arrested on a charge of arson and that the charge was abandoned. He was subsequently prosecuted for attempting to cheat the insurance companies and acquitted on the issues which I have to try. The events subsequent to the 13th March can have little or no bearing except, possibly the fire. If this be attributed to Mr. Savage's deliberate account it would, no doubt, have a bearing on the question of fraud committed by him in drawing the bills in the suit. It is, however, important to notice that there were insurances effected by Mr. Savage to a large amount on jute, alleged to be in his godowns. There is no doubt that on these insurances both the plaintiff bank and the defendants are making claims that is to say, they have preferred claims, and in each case those claims have been allowed to remain in abeyance pending the decision of this suit. Each party has been blamed by the other. I can see nothing unreasonable or improper in the choosing to bring the matter before the Court in a way which would be most satisfactory to themselves, that is to say by bringing a suit in which

THE BURDEN OF PROOF

would be cast upon the opposite party.

Then Mr. Justice Chitty went on to discuss the conclusions from the facts in the jute season of 1906-07. Mr. Savage began, as far as I can see, without any capital other than his opening cash balance of Rs. 2,50,000 reduced in a month by the debit of the old account to Rs. 6,000 and his block worth Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000. We find him working on Mr. Bruce-Smith to let him have a drawing power from the bank to which his financial position clearly did not entitle him. Early in 1907 he was drawing against his Calcutta agents for large sums unrepresented by goods. At the end of February comes the strange disappearance from his godowns in six days of 60,000 maunds which went, no one knows, whither, and which, in all probability, never existed. Then came his efforts to retrieve the situation. Mr. Bateson's position is a somewhat peculiar one, there being the chance of conflict between the bank, the insurance company, and the mill, but nothing turns on that in the present case. Mr. Sutherland is a partner in Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., managing agents of the Alliance Jute Mills Company. The case against them amounts to this that they viewed Mr. Savage's account with disfavour and were from time to time calling on their Dacca agent to see that it was put in order and that the bank was secured from loss on March 9. They knew that Mr. Savage's bill on the Alliance Mills had been refused acceptance, but I could not find that they had any precise knowledge of how the matters actually stood at Naraingunj. They were being from time to time reassured by Mr. Bruce-Smith, and in reply to their telegram on March 9 they were told that Mr. James Arbuthnot's account was in order and the stock and jute were sufficient.

LACK OF SUSPICION.

Nothing occurred before March 13 to arouse the suspicion of the court of inquiry except that the Alliance Mills bills were still unaccepted Mr. Moberley's telegram of March 12 was also reassuring. Mr. Hutchinson's idea of what the contract was and what, if any, was the guarantee given are extremely hazy and confused. I do not believe that he ever gave the matter a thought. He had no reason to think that there was anything wrong and so he accepted the bills when they came in that there was no guarantee of any kind is clear on the very case put by the defendants. It is incredible that the bank should have given any such guarantee mentioned in the letter of hypothecation. Mr. Justice Chitty said this is a striking instance of which I have seen many of the merchants using a printed form prepared for one class of transactions for a transaction of a different nature. Mr. Hutchinson is further at fault when he says that the bank were mortgagees in possession. It is at least inaccurate.

It has been strenuously contended for the defendants that the bank was claiming a lien over all the jute in Mr. Savage's godowns by their cash credit agreement. They clearly did not, and could not do that. All that was under lien to them were the goods specified in the schedule to that agreement and the goods which might be thereafter deposited with the bank under that agreement. This might result in the bank having a lien over almost all the jute in Mr. Savage's godowns. We know that fact. It did so about the beginning of March, 1907 when there was not enough in the godowns to meet the jute belonging to other persons.

THE DEALINGS AT DACCA.

In conclusion of this branch of the case I hold that the defendants, so far as the directors and officials of the bank in Calcutta are concerned, the real strength of the defendant's case against the bank rests in what took place at Dacca and Naraingunj. It must be conceded that except from the cross-examiners point of view Mr. Bruce-Smith was an extremely unsatisfactory witness. He repeatedly contradicted himself. He would at first make some positive assertion, which after a few further questions he would be compelled to withdraw. He reiterated again and again his belief that Mr. Savage had other resources. Again and again he had to admit that he knew of none and had no satisfactory reasons for his belief. I do not wish to be too hard upon Mr. Bruce-Smith nor to lay too much stress upon particular answers. He was no doubt subjected to a very trying ordeal and towards the end of it was evidently much confused. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that in coming to conclusion which may be adverse to Mr. Bruce-Smith it was not necessary to go beyond the hard facts of the case as to which there can be little doubt irrespective of what he himself admitted or desired.

In discussing this part of the case it must be borne in mind that it is easy to be wise after the event. One must be careful not to attribute to Mr. Bruce-Smith a particular knowledge of facts which, save by the light of subsequent event, become transparently clear. It is not clear that he was a friend of, and extremely well disposed towards Mr. Savage? He was willing to assist him even at some risk to the bank thus we find him in the autumn of 1906. Suggesting an increase of

MR. SAVAGE'S OVERDRAFT,

Mr. Bruce-Smith further permitted that overdrafts without satisfying himself was that Mr. Savage possessed the cash capital of Rs. 70,000 on which the head office insisted. Later we find him extremely negligent in the matter of inspecting the godowns that we all come to his startling discovery on February 27 that the jute required to secure the bank's overdraft was short by some 60,000 maunds, worth approximately Rs. 4,80,000. Mr. Bruce-Smith's action or want of action at this juncture is almost incredible. Considering how much Mr. Savage was in need of money at this time and considering also strange letters which Mr. Bruce-Smith was receiving from the head office to get the account in order, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that Mr. Savage's drawings were restricted by the bank, in other words by Mr. Bruce-Smith.

On March 5, Mr. Savage was owing about a lakh to 'beparis' and 'aratdars'. This must be after giving credit for the Rs. 17,000 drawn by Mr. Savage, on February 25, and said to have been paid to 'beparis.' It may reasonably be inferred and indeed is clear from Mr. Bruce-Smith's evidence that Mr. Savage's credit was almost, if not quite, exhausted; then came the fire. Under the circumstances the conclusion is unavoidable that the drawing of these 23 bills and the procuring of their acceptance by the defendants was a fraudulent act on Mr. Savage's part. Now Mr. Justice Chitty came to the consideration of the bank's position. The case against the bank naturally divides itself into two branches: what was the knowledge of the directors and officials at the head office in Calcutta and what was the knowledge of Mr. Bruce-Smith, their agent at Dacca, to a lesser degree of Mr. Moberley, their inspector of branches. I entirely acquit both officials and directors in Calcutta from the charge that they had or ought to have had any knowledge of Mr. Savage's fraud. So far as the directors are concerned, three gentlemen have been named Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. H. Bateson and Mr. G. H. Sutherland. Beyond that Mr. Shorrock heard unfavourable rumours regarding Mr. Savage which he communicated to Mr. Dunbar, the then acting secretary and treasurer. There is no reason to suppose that he had any special knowledge of the matter in the suit.

THE QUESTION OF CARELESSNESS.

Mr. Moberley has admitted that Mr. Bruce-Smith was careless. I fear I must go further and characterise his conduct so far as the Bank's interests were concerned as gross negligence. Negligence, however, is itself not fraud though it may be an evidence. It is then Mr. Bruce-Smith's conduct compactible with an honest ignorance in this matter. I am sorry to have to come to the conclusion that on March 9 and 10, when he took these bills, Mr. Bruce-Smith knew or must have known had he not deliberately abstained from inquiry that there was no jute against them. Moreover, he took them not exactly in the ordinary course of business but with the express object of thereby reducing Mr. Savage's debit balance to a figure below the value of the jute which the Bank held and of enabling himself to report that the Bank was covered. Under these circumstances, it appears contrary to the ordinary principles of justice and fair dealing that the Bank, who are bound by Mr. Bruce-Smith's action, should recover on the bills. It remains to be considered whether the law relating to negotiable instruments affords any protection to the bank, in other words, whether they can be said to be hold rs in due course of these bills.

Section 9 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 implies what is clear from the English section that a holder in due course is one who takes an instrument by negotiations. A payee, strictly speaking, does not do this. He as payee derives his title from the drawer, but until the instrument is drawn and delivered to him the drawer cannot be said to have a title in it as a complete negotiable instrument. The first person that has that title is the payee himself who thus becomes the holder here. However, the payee is expressly included in the definition as a possible holder in due course, and Section 9 must be considered on that footing. If the question be whether Mr. Bruce-Smith as representing the bank had sufficient cause to believe that the defect existed in Mr. Savage's title, the answer on the facts which I have stated must be in the affirmative, that the Bank gave the value for the bills must be conceded, but the value was given before the bills were completed by acceptance, that is to say, it was given before and not after the fraud, with which both making and acceptance were affecting circumstances. The Bank cannot be said to be holders in due course in the sense that they gave value in good faith for the bills. Subsequent to the fraud they cannot stand in any better position than the drawer from whom they took the bills and as a drawer obviously could not recover against the acceptors, neither can the the bank; the result is that the suit fails, and it is accordingly dismissed with costs on Scale 2 including costs of the 3 commissions and any reserved costs.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The following Famine telegram was yesterday sent by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

General rain has fallen again in Burma and North-Eastern India, but there has been very little elsewhere. Over the greater part of the country, the weather during May has been drier than usual, and the mean rainfall of the month for India, as a whole, was 13 per cent. below the normal.

In the United Provinces there has been a further slight decrease in the numbers on relief. In several districts the distress is increasing; especially in Bengal and in the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency. Elsewhere conditions are little changed.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is—In Bengal, 46,000; in the United Provinces, 1,064,000; in the Punjab, 2,000; in the Central Provinces, 87,000; in Bombay, 9,000 in Madras, 1,000; and in Central India, 149,000. Total 1,308,000.

INTER-TRIBAL REVENGE.

Burhan Khels Chastised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 9.

A correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette" from Shabkadr on the 6th instant as follows:—

Clouds of smoke were seen yesterday rising from the hills of the Burhan Khels. The natives of Shabkadr believe that the other Mohmand tribes who suffered severe punishment during the late expedition, are now teaching the more fortunate Burhan Khels what the punishment feels like. A gleam of the conflagration was visible at night for a great distance. It is suggested that it is the grazing grounds which are on fire.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. N. G. Welinkar has been doing a great service to the cause of Education in this country by giving publicity to his views on this all important subject. His careful and considerate observations and suggestions should always be kept in view by those who have anything to do with matters educational. In his recent correspondence which appeared in your issue of the 6th instant, he dwells upon specialization or varieties of type, and treats lengthily the type of education to be given to the "people," by which he means the working classes.

Mr. Welinkar is not quite correct when he says that we offer exactly the same education to all classes of children. We have got special standards for rural districts which include the working classes, and have separate standards for girls, to whom some knowledge of special subjects is imparted. These sets of standards are simpler and more adapted to the requirements of those for whom they are intended. Mr. Welinkar is for giving the most elementary education of the three R's to all classes of people, and this means that there can be no speciality until the elementary course of instruction is completed with a little modification here and there, as is already done in connection with rural populace and girls. The most elementary education of the three R's will take about three years and children of the working classes, or any classes for that matter, will have no time during this period to look to any special instruction, which may be useful to their calling. There will thus be no occasion for a child to become quicker and cleverer with his hands or eyes during the first three years.

It will be admitted by all educational thinkers that what has hitherto been done with regard to specialization is not enough, and that much remains to be done yet, as Mr. Welinkar forcibly advocates. He recommends the organization of primary instruction on the differential principle, and specifies a few varieties, that is, education of literary and professional classes, of labouring classes, of artisan classes and of commercial classes. He probably includes the agricultural classes, which form the bulk of our population, in the labouring classes, but they, too, deserve a special treatment with respect to agricultural education.

To ascertain the kind of education to be given to particular classes or to the public in general will depend upon the aim and object of education, which is generally believed to be preparation for the work of life, but what is that preparation is a question. Educationists of former times thought that the aim and object of education should be to develope the mental faculties of children so as to make them fit to take up any work that might fall to their lot in after life; and that educational training in school and colleges had nothing to do with practical knowledge of arts and industries. During recent years there has been a material change in the opinion of educationists of Europe and America. They think that mere development of mental faculties is not enough, and that education should be given in such a way that pupils can acquire the means of earning their livelihood in a particular avocation. If this principle is accepted, the aim of what is called general culture will have to be dispensed with. In a country like India where the bulk of the populace remain in a hand-to-mouth condition it is highly necessary to pay attention to the practical side of education. The Government and private individuals have done something in the direction of industrial, agricultural and commercial education, but it is insignificant as compared with the country's requirements.

Mr. Welinkar elaborates certain points in connection with primary education. He says kindergarten should be given up altogether. It is not a subject but a costly method of teaching. The method is a good one, but its wholesale introduction is not wholesome. To make it really useful, we shall require some Indian Froebel and Pertalozzi to find out a new system to suit our country. The songs and shapes to be translated from a foreign language and to import costly articles from England can never be popular and general. To leave the handling of such a complicated method of teaching to untrained and low paid teachers is a mockery. From my personal observation I may say that kindergartin has been a failure at least in village schools. Object-lessons will not be a sham if they are properly given by competent masters. On the contrary, they will be a great help to the Occupational Education. Geography should not be discarded altogether. It teaches mind what the present standards require, students will get some idea about the divisions of land and water and about the topography or conformation of the city or village in which they live, as rightly desired by Mr. Welinkar. I believe Modi or Gujerati manuscript reading and copy writing are important subjects in the daily routine of people. The time occupied in dealing with these subjects may be curtailed. Arithmetic and mental arithmetic should certainly be taught with a special eye to their practical side, but that they are a part of the three R's, and that they are more useful than the other subjects cannot be gainsaid. For rural population grammar as it is taught at present will be worthless.

The introduction of Occupational Education advocted by Mr. Welinkar will be a decided improvement; but I doubt the general applicability or suitability of teaching gardening as far as the working classes are concerned. It may be useful in cities or big towns to have a little farming or gardening attached to big schools where children can take part in tilling, manuring, sowing and watering, and learn practically something about agriculture, and botany will indeed be an important innovation.

Mr. Welinkar advocates cookery and house management as a part of general education, and says that 'caste' makes the introduction of these occupations a much more difficult and intricate problem in India; but let me assure him that the art and science of cooking have been successfully taught in the Baroda State for more than twenty years. While I was director there I took every precaution to meet with the caste and religious prejudices of the people and the subject became at once popular. At Lunawada, too, cookery is being taught for the last two years without any hitch or hindrance, and along with cooking, crubbing, scraping and cleaning work is done by girls. Sewing forms a part of female education, but as an important occupation of women it is absolutely necessary that superior kind of needlework, including embroidery of silk, gold and wool, lace making, &c., should be added to the existing curriculum for girls.

As to constructing the educational ladder and to providing the occupational and technical education the system in vogue will have to undergo a radical change. When we know that less than five per cent of children attending vernacular schools go in for English education, there is no reason why the rest of them should run the same course of instruction and waste their time on subjects which are hardly to serve any useful purpose. For children aspiring after English or higher education through the medium of that difficult language, separate schools may be provided, or better still if they at once join English schools, where the vernacular may be taught as a secondary subject. The standards for vernacular schools may be recasted to suit the wants of those who have to run a course of instruction through their mother tongue. Attempts

may be made to introduce in the schools subjects like the manual training, drawing, and industrial and commercial matters, as the local wants may necessitate.

I would strongly recommend what they cal "Continuation School" in Great Britain for the benefit of the working and artisan classes; who cannot afford to spare much time during the busy hours of the day. Night schools for males, and Zenana schools for females, teaching a little more of ordinary subjects, drawing, principles of agriculture, carpentery, &c., to males attending night schools and higher kind of needlework (including embroidery), cookery, domestic economy, &c., to females in Zenana schools to be held in the afternoon when they are generally free from work. Experiments of this kind were successfully tried by me at Baroda years ago.

The moral and religious training of children is a burning question. Teaching of moral principles was introduced at Baroda as a compulsory subject, but there was a great opposition from some, who believed that morality could best be taught by the example and admonition of teachers and that abstract principles would encourage cramming. We know the morality and capacity of low paid and poorly educated teachers. Principles of morality taught in a simple and intelligible language with concrete examples will, I believe, go a great way towards forming the character of little children.

There is practically no provision made for the amusement and recreation of children in our schools. Physical education is neglected and the heavy strain upon the minds of students tells much upon their constitution. Absence of physical training and prevalence of certain social evils are undermining the strength and vigour of the present generation, and it is high time that we should take stringent measures to check this growing evil of a national character.—Yours, &c.,

HURGOVIND D. KANTAVALA.

Walkeshvar, June 8.

GREAT POWER IN LIGHT MOTORS.

The earliest marine engines weighed about 1,000 pounds per horse-power: the latest motors for dirigible balloons weigh only about 3 pounds per horse-power. This enormous reduction in weight, which has been such a feature of modern motors, as seen in the automobile and still more in aeronautics, has had interesting effects on all of their applications. This is cited by a writer in "Cassier's Magazine" (New York, April) as an important example of the manner in which the development of one department of engineering is dependent upon another. He says:

"The early steam-engines operated at low pressures and with slow speeds, and hence the size and weight were very great for the power developed. The engines of the Powhatan, one of the early steamships of the United States Navy, weighed 508 tons, including all the machinery, and as they developed only 1,172 horse-power, the weight was nearly 1,000 pounds per horse-power. As pressures and speeds increased, the weight per horse-power was reduced, and in some of the higher-powered torpedo-boats it has been reduced to nearly 50 pounds per horse-power.

"When Daimler undertook to improve the internal-combustion engine so that it could be employed to propel motor vehicles, he realized that the essential thing was to increase the rotative speed, since by this means the power could be increased without material increase in weight. He therefore abandoned the flame ignition, then used at the Deutz Works in the Otto engine, and used the hot tube, afterward substituting for this the electric spark, which had been used in the early Lenoir engines. The result was the modern automobile, since it was only the motor of light weight which was lacking.

"The further development of the combustion motor, as regards weight, has been the result of persistent effort directed toward the perfection of details, including the use of materials of the highest grade and the closest attention to the disposition of material in the lines of the stresses, with the elimination of all unnecessary weight. This has resulted in the production of motors which bring the solution of the problem of mechanical flight within measurable approach.

"The electric motor, with primary battery, used by Renard in his important experiments with dirigible balloons, weighed something more than 40 pounds per horse-power, and hence the power which he could carry in that manner was very limited. The earlier engines used by M. Santos-Dumont in his experiments with dirigibles were only about one-fourth of this weight, and in response to the demand for still lighter machines, the weight of gasoline motors has been brought down to 2 kilograms, and even to 1·5 kilograms, or a little more than 3 pounds per horse-power.

"This last result has been attained by M. Esnault-Pelterie, who has worked upon the idea that, by the use of a number of cylinders so arranged as to render the turning effect upon the shaft as uniform as possible, the shocks which the members of the machine have to resist may be minimized, and the cross-section and weight correspondingly diminished. A seven-cylinder motor of this type, developing 35 actual horse-power, weighs 52 kilograms, ready for operation, including carbureter, and with the propeller and its shaft completing the propelling machinery of a flying-machine, the total weight is but 60 kilograms or 1·72 kilograms per horse-power, or 3·78 pounds.

"With such machines available, the problem of the aeroplane becomes materially simplified, and it is not impossible that the use of sustaining screws may become practicable."

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM.

The following is the List of Messages remaining Undelivered in the telegraph office:—

From Malad B. B. to Nagindas Dharma; from by Girgoon, to Patel try Cowaji, Patel Gogkana Mohola; from Bandra B. B. to Treasury Walla Guions Monsions; from Chh. G. I. P. to Ramchandra Manoraj Srikar Clerk General Post Office; from Nowshera (A) to Framji Ahunthi Old Mody Khana; from Ratnagiri, to Saiboo Dallal Silemji Panjri lotherboy byshom Buider; from Homalin, to Abdulgaffor Medical Maingee care of J Saifee Gogari Moda; from Karwar, to Chamundasmall Sadria-bazar Mandvi; from Rajapur (R.y), to Gopal Ratankar Pliton Company dagadibonsi Fort; from Adoni, B Narasappah care of Postmaster Lavarchal Post; from Robat, to Sahibzida Jalaladin Seistan Trader Pydhonie.

An adder about eighteen inches long entered the church at Ayshford, Burlescombe, while the vicar was preaching. It caused several members of the congregation to leave hastily. The reptile was killed and the service was resumed.

The Cyclists' Corps of the 2nd Hants Volunteers, who have been disbanded under the Territorial Army scheme, met and passed a strong resolution of protest to the War Office. They then marched to their late drill hall, singing "As We Go Marching Home," and after throwing down their arms they left. The corps contained 97 per cent. of first-class shots.

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Prize-Giving.

On Saturday last a large gathering of visitors and residents at Panchgani assembled in the big school-room of the Boys' High School to witness the Annual Prize-Giving in connexion with that Institution. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers and the room looked its best when the proceedings commenced shortly after 5 p. m.

The new Principal of the School (Rev. Thomas Rowan, M. A., B. D.) presided. After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the Rev. L. B. Butcher (Secretary to the Committee of the school) read the Annual Report, which was as follows:—

"We regret very much that our report this year has to begin with a sad note in having to record the almost tragic removal from our midst of the late beloved Chaplain-Principal, the Rev. S. C. Williams. When the school broke up in December last Mr. Williams, it was generally known, was very far from well, but no one could have imagined his illness was so serious and the end of a useful life so near. In view of the terrible nature of his disease (cancer) which necessitated his going home to undergo an operation, it was a merciful thing that his sufferings were not long prolonged. These were borne with wonderful faith and fortitude and the end came very peacefully at Bournemouth in March 18 of this year. It is needless to add now great a blow Mr. Williams' death has been to the school, which he had worked up through many difficulties—from a small condition to the state of efficiency in which it exists to-day. When Mr. Williams arrived the school had not really been separated from the Girls' High School out of which it grew. There were no school buildings, boarders had to live in a hired bungalow, and all the boys attended the Girls' School for instruction. To-day, through Mr. Williams' energy and devotion—and through the generous help of many friends—we possess the fine buildings which are so well adapted to meet the requirements of a First Grade School—comprising as they do residence for the Principal and staff and excellent class rooms and dormitories for over 60 boys. This monument—great as it is—is perhaps the least evidence of Mr. Williams' energy and influence. He has other memorial in the same tone he has imparted to the school—in the character he impressed upon his boys—and in the affection which he won from all. The deepest sympathy of the staff and the boys goes out to Mrs. Williams in her great loss and their earnest prayer will be that the God of Comfort will Himself be with her in her sore bereavement.

Reference must also be made to two of our Assistant Masters—Mr. Necker and Mr. Crisp who left at close of the year: the former to proceed to Durham for the purpose of obtaining a University Degree and the latter to take up an appointment as Supernumerary Assistant Collector in Karachi. Both were loyal members of the staff and did much to advance the interests of the school in every possible direction, taking a prominent and efficient part in the muscular as well as in the mental and educational development of the boys. As a mark of their appreciation the boys and residents of the station presents Mr. Necker with a "Purse" on his departure and he and Mr. Crisp carry with them into their new spheres the best wishes of all who knew them. Mr. Alexander Wilson also left us to return home rather more suddenly than we could have wished. Consequently of last year's staff only one member—Mr. O'Brian—now remains. But we would record with satisfaction that when the new term opened, Mr. A. C. Miller, M. A. (Cantab), late scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge, had already arrived from England to fill one of the gaps, and he has now been followed by the Rev. T. Rowan, M. A., B. D. (Dublin), as Chaplain-Principal, and Mr. Evans, B. S., as Assistant Master; so that the staff has been materially strengthened. To all these we offer a very cordial welcome, and at the same time tender our hearty thanks to the Church Missionary Society of so kindly lending the school the services of the Rev. W. J. Abigail, Rev. H. W. Lea Wilson and Rev. T. W. Sharpley and also Miss Lea Wilson to keep things going till the new Principal's arrival. Notwithstanding unusual difficulties of various kinds, it is very satisfactory to be able to report the number of boys on the roll. The successes were also many and eminently encouraging. In the "Cambridge Local Examinations" we obtained 1 Preliminary, 2 Junior and 4 Senior Certificates, all who entered being successful with the exception of 3 in the Preliminary Division. In the "Government Scholarship Examinations" for European boys for the Poona Centre the school carried off 3 out of 4 scholarships; for the "Bombay Matriculation Examination" 2 boys entered and both passed. The Inspector of European Schools (Mr. Hesketh) in his report, while drawing attention to some weak points, states that he formed a favourable impression of the school that the general tone was very good, the games were well organised and that he had every reason to hope that the school would have a successful future. We ought here to mention that the Government Grant-in-Aid for 1907-8 was considerably in advance of that previously given.

Amongst successes of another kind should be chronicled that obtained by the School Volunteer Corps in winning the Harrison Cup at Poona in September. General Preston who inspected the School Corp at a subsequent date commented very favourably upon it.

In bringing this report to a close we would yield heart-felt thanks to God for the many blessings. He has vouchsafed us during the year, for the general good health of the school, for the help given in tiding over the difficulties and anxieties that have met us and for bringing the school to the position it at present holds.

The report having been read the Principal briefly addressed the gathering. He said the proceedings that afternoon were of a simpler and quiter nature than usual. This was the first Prize-Giving since the death of the late Principal and they wished to mark on this occasion some sense of the grief generally felt at the tragic removal of a Principal so devoted and so beloved. He greatly desired that the name of the late Mr. Williams would be in some definite way permanently connected with the school and with this end in view he hoped to establish a special prize, to be called the "Williams' Memorial Prize" and to be given yearly to the best boy in the school, who had the best record in every department of the school life (applause). He next expressed his gratitude to the Church Missionary Society for the valuable help given to the school in a time of difficulty in lending the efficient services of Messrs. Abigail and Lea Wilson as Principal in succession and later that of Mr Sharpley. As these left for their own spheres they would carry with them the best wishes of all in connexion with the school. The Principal also expressed his special thanks to Miss Lea Wilson for all she had done for the school during the past three months and also to Miss Kimmins for taking charge of some of the smaller boys whilst the school staff had been incomplete.

The Principal next stated that though but a short time in Panchgani he had come to two definite conclusions. First, that he would very much like Panchgani and the work there. His boys, he was sure to like, that was a foregone conclusion, but the whole surroundings were so beautiful, the climate so excellent, that all made on him a great impression and he was prepared to thoroughly like his work; and in the second place he felt that the school met a very real need and had about it the elements which promised very much success. An imposing and encouraging list of successes for the past year had just been read, and he hoped that when next year's report came to be written it would chronicle even still greater successes. Speaking for himself and for his loyal and efficient staff he would say it would be their aim to advance—as fully and as happily as possible—the moral, the physcial, the intellectual well-being of every boy entrusted to their care. (Applause).

After the distribution of the prizes which were handed to the boys by Miss Kimmins, a hearty vote of thanks to her and the singing of the National Anthem brought the very interesting proceedings to a close.

General Class Prize.—Standard IX—N. Millard. Standard VIII—F. Skinner. Standard VII—H. Collett. Standard VI—(1) A. Coles, (2) B. Boswell. Standard V—(1) C. Duncan, (2) L. Hyde. Standard IV—(1) R. Whittle, (2) D. Proctor. Standard III—(1) O. Hyde, (2) J. Mawhood. Standard II—(1) E. Cobble, (2) W. Burfoot.

Cambridge Examination Prize.—Senior Cambridge—(1) N. Millard, (2) S. Wright, and (3) M. Wright. Junior Cambridge—(1) F. Skinner, (2) A. Jervis. Preliminary—K. Boswell.

Drawing Prize.—W. MacCarthy.

Scripture Prize.—Upper Classes: N. Millard; Lower Classes: S. Burfoot.

THE MAXIM WAR MACHINE.

Can Blow up a Whole Navy.

The motor is to enter the arena of naval warfare, writes a special correspondent of a Home contemporary. Its advent promises to paralyse all the efforts that have been or are capable of, being made to protect battleships with armour plate. The new torpedo, and unsinkable torpedo boat, which is capable of dashing with bewildering speed to the destruction of an enemy are to the invention of Mr. Hudson Maxim, a gentleman who generally knows what he is talking about. He is also the inventor of Maximite, the most powerful high explosive known and his new torpedo boat will be propelled through the water at railroad speed by means of yet another invention—motorite.

In brief the torpedo will have double the range and speed of any torpedo now in use, and the torpedo boat will have a speed greater than that of any battleship or cruiser, and it will be able to defy the shot and shell of quick-firing guns in making a run of attack. The torpedoes will contain half a ton of high explosive in the warhead, so that to be struck by one of them will insure the instant destruction of any war vessel—and there is no war vessel in existence, we are assured, that could avoid being struck by one of these torpedoes.

TORPEDO LIMITATIONS.

At the present time the long-range, high-power gun stands the arbiter of victory. The order of battle of modern navies is in two opposing lines, four or five miles apart, under full head of steam, in single file. Over this vast intervening arena the bolts of steam and death are hurled with surprising rapidity and accuracy. Obviously, then, the next great improvement in naval warfare must be one for attacking, so as to run the gauntlet of gunfire. The searchlight and the quick-firing guns of a battleship have proved their effectiveness in repelling attacks of existing torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, so that it has been found practically impossible for torpedo boats, as now made, to get within torpedo range of modern battleships without almost certain destruction.

The submarine boat is a very promising engine of war, but up to the present time no submarine boat has been built with a speed more than a third as great as that of a first-class battleship. For this reason no modern war vessel need fear being overtaken and destroyed by any submarine torpedo as now constructed. Consequently, the present style of torpedo boat is confined in its usefulness mainly to harbour defence. The self-propelled torpedoes now driven by compressed air have a speed and rings far too small to meet the requirements of modern naval warfare, and for this reason they are a useless encumbrance, having no place in the armament of the modern battleship. The torpedo would be fearsome could it reach its billet. We illustrate one endeavouring to do so.

THE NEW MAXIM BOAT.

The new Maxim boat, of which we are able to give a sketch plan, is about sixty-four feet long and driven upon the surface of the water under normal conditions; but when going into action the boat will be submerged until only the top of the conning tower and the top of the dorsal fin will be seen above the surface of the water. The dorsal fin is a superstructure consisting of a large number of small compartments separated from one another by thin sheet metal partitions and filled with cellulose. This superstructure is for flotation purposes only, serving to maintain the boat at the surface of the water.

The boat will also be provided with a ventral fin, or keel, to balance the dorsal fin or surperstructure The vertical diameter of the body of the boat will be about twice that of the horizontal cross section; in other words, the boat will be fish-shaped. In the prow of the boat will be carried two large torpedoes each containing their half-ton of high explosive.

Motorite is a fuel, consisting of 70 per cent. nitroglycerine and 30 per cent. gun-cotton. For use it is made in long, solid bars, forced and sealed into long steel tubes. This fuel is self-combustive and does not require atmospheric air to burn it; consequently, it may be burned in a confined space. The heat of the burning motorite is used to evaporate water, and the steam and products of combustion are mingled to drive turbines for the boat's propulsion.

It will, of course, require an enormous amount of power to propel this torpedo-boat at an express train speed when submerged, but motorite is relied on to produce a speed as great as sixty miles an hour.

As only the top of the conning tower will appear above the surface of the water, this will be a very difficult object to hit even with the quick-firing guns of the battleship, and the exposed part of the conning tower will be protected by armour plate of a thickness great enough to resist the projectiles of quick-firing guns, and any projectile striking the superstructure can do no real damage to the boat itself.

The torpedoes themselves are semi-armour piercing—that is to say the warhead will have a point capable of penetrating the unprotected hull of any war vessel and will pass through any torpedo netting with which the vessel may be surrounded. When the torpedo is launched the reaction or recoil will serve to retard the torpedo-boat and to aid in stopping it. After launching the torpedo the engines will be reversed and the boat will withdraw stern-foremost. Each boat will require a crew of but two men, so the risk of life will be insignificant. A hundred of these torpedo boats could be built at the cost of a single battleship, and a hundred of them would be more than a match for an equal number of battleships. It only remains to be said that the Government of the United States are first in the market for this naval wonder—the horror of which should suffice to prevent war among nations and proclaim "peace on earth."

Jacques Schlessel, a Paris workman, who had been ordered by the doctor to give up strong drink if he would preserve his health, drank a glass of water for the first time in ten years, and, it is asserted, died on the spot.

THE BOMBAY YACHTING SEASON OF 1907-08.

The most noteworthy feature of the past season has been the extraordinary keenness and enthusiasm displayed by the yachting fraternity. From the beginning of the season right away to the end, the idea that appeared to be continually uppermost was that a race was as much a duty as a pleasure, and it would be difficult to find a sentiment more satisfactory or more productive of sport. It even happened that entries were received days beforehand for races which had not even been proposed much less notified and the Honorary Secretary had his work cut out for him in satisfying the requirements of all the keen sportsmen thirsting for the fray. Statistics are notoriously misleading, but the figures for the season are overwhelmingly convincing. Last season must have been a record one with 98 races and 506 entries, showing a great improvement on the previous season's 70 races and 349 entries.

When we come to add up the totals for the season which has just closed, we find that there have been 164 races sailed under the flag of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and no less than 1,054 entries. We wonder how many Yacht Clubs in England can show a better record. The increase is an all-round one, every class having sailed more races and entered more boats than last year. In addition, we have had ships' boats racing after a long absence, which have helped to swell the total largely, and besides these we have had for a large part of the season two sweepstakes races a week.

From a yachtman's point of view the season has been a good one, without being wildly exciting. Good breezes have been the rule and calms the exception though we have occasionally been troubled with fluky winds which after all add to the excitement. On the other hand, we have not had good fortune to be able to chronicle anything that could be called a really hard wind, though every now and then our hearts have been gladdened by the sight of the flying spindrift at our bows and sound of wind singing through the rigging.

Accidents and mishaps of a serious nature have been few and far between. Turquoise was the most unlucky boat in the fleet. She dropped her rudder off during a race early in the season, but was navigated safely home without it and later on she had the bad luck to carry away a new mast after having sprung one a week earlier.

In "B" class at the beginning of the season minor mishaps to gear were rather more frequent than was creditable, but most of the new owners soon grasped the fact that rope and canvas will not last for ever though, indeed, it is wonderful how far they will go before the crash comes. Sayonara imitated Turquoise's trick of dropping her rudder off one fine day but was near home at the time and came to no harm. Otherwise the class was remarkably free from accidents.

"C" class were not troubled with accidents to gear, the manner in which the boats were kept up being a credit to Bombay, but one or two mishaps have to be recorded against them. Lapwing had bad luck in the Regatta in being rammed by Valkyrie but both boats were quickly repaired and ready for the next race. Meg tried conclusions with North Karanja buoy like many a boat before her and the buoy had much the best of it. She also had a capsize to her credit towards the end of the season but it did not prevent her finshing the race that was in progress. Wagtail also tipped over one day but not in a race, though many a time she was uncommonly near it. Jean got rid of a bowsprit or two: and this pretty well completes the tale.

In reviewing the performances of the several classes A naturally comes first though it is sad to see how this class which should be the most interesting of the lot has fallen off of late years. It numbered only five boats in all and of these only three raced with any regularity and the differences in speed between them was so great that except on rare occasions races between them were little more than processions. Sapphire has been far and away the most successful boat, being raced regularly and always kept up to concert pitch. She was won practically everything that she could win except the Y. R. A. Class race in the Regatta which she lost through fouling a mark. She won the Club Challenge Cup for the fourth time, Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup, and the Season's Cup for her class, also the Commodore's Cup in the Regatta. She is now in the sale list and should be a good speculation for some sportsman, as it is very unlikely that there will be anything to beat her in Bombay for some years to come. Melody turned out smarter than ever with a lovely new suit of sails and carried all before her at the beginning of the season when light winds prevailed but did not do so well when the cold-weather winds came in. She is a very good object lesson in showing how little effect years have on a boat that is carefully looked after and well found always. Turquoise had a bad season. She did consistently badly all through the season only waking up just at the end. She was not sailed with regularity and proved a sad thorn in the side of the handicappers. Isca turned out every now and then and had some good performances to her credit but was not raced very seriously. Eilsen only sailed now and then and that indifferently.

On the whole the class has not shown much sport from an outsider's point of view and has been almost an impossible one to bring together by means of handicapping, but it is believed that the Honorary Secretary is at work on a new handicapping system from which great things are expected. Then requirements of such a system appear to be that full allowances must be made for the speed of the boat, the skill of the skipper, the nature of the course, the strength of the wind and the state of the boats' bottom. In addition every boat must win a first prize each time she starts.

"B" class was strengthened by the promotion of Peewit through "C" class from "D". She was fitted out with a new and very smart set of sails and showed at once that she was much too good for the small boats in anything like her own weather.

The racing in this class has been exceedingly close and interesting. There was practically nothing between the three Pixie class boats and Mannikin although very badly kept up was always close on their heels. Peewit and Sayonara had the legs of the rest in light weather and all six were sailed with the greatest keenness. Peewit has the greatest number of prizes to her credit but was a bit too much for her crew whenever the breezes did blow and consequently had to give place in the averages to Trixie. The latter was sailed very consistently and regularly and won the Class Cup for the season which she well deserved Erin was hardly ever more than a few feet away from Trixie and the close finishes between the two were a feature of the season. Pixie did not do very well for most of the seasoa but bucked up towards the end and on several occasions gave the others a hollow beating. Sayonara did very well till Regatta time when her owner was unfortunately taken ill and had to give up sailing. She is now sold away from Bombay and we hope that next season we may see her skipper out again at the helm of another ship, Mannikin did not sail very regularly but on occasion did wonderfully well especially in strong winds. If she only was decently fitted out she would probably be as good or better than the Pixies There are rumours of new Pixies being built for next season which we sincerely hope will materialize as there are no boats in the harbour better suited to local conditions or productive of better sport.

C class had two new recruits built in Mr. Wiseman's yard. These brought the number in the class up to eleven and when the whole lot turned out no one could have wished for better fun. Tomtit still has the credit of being the best boat in the class though this season she was hunted by Lapwing and Maud more closely than she has been accustomed to in former years. She won the Champion Cup again with Lapwing as runner up but was rather unlucky in the handicaps. Meg appeared at the beginning of the season under the flag of a new owner who was himself new to the game. She was sailed regularly and earnestly, and steadily improved as the season wore on, being well in the forefront of the battle at the finish. Lapwing with new sails showed much improved form all round and was always well up to the front especially when short tacking was the order of the day. Her performances were very consistent all through the season and she won the seasons cup for C class for the second time. Maud was also a better boat than she was last season. She was at her best on a wind and several times showed that she was capable of showing a clean pair of heelsto the whole lot. Wagtail was a disappointing boat. From the very first it was evident that she was a very fast boat but her skipper never seemed to be able to get hold of her in anything of a breeze and her evolutions under such conditions were only equalled by those of Peewit. Curlew was also rather disappointing. Every now and then she showed that she was a flyer but she was not always sailed with the best of judgment and always seemed to be on the look out for trouble with other boats which she often succeeded in finding. Coralie was sold by the Club during the season and improved rapidly in the hands of her new owner. By the end of the season she had forced herself right into the front rank and with new sails next season she should stay there. Clutha and Valkyrie were not sailed with great regularity and were both handicapped by bad sails. Valkyrie did the best of the two and is a good boat or will be when re-rigged. Midget only sailed two or three times and did not do much. Jean sailed regularly and did very well all through. She was always a factor to be taken seriously at the end of a race having a habit of turning up suddenly from nowhere well inside her time.

D class was confined mostly to the three Submarine Mining boats though the Harbour Police made a short appearance in the class with Firefly. The Naval Pinnaces were brought into this class a few times and made a better race than they did with the other ships boats.

After a gap of several years ships boat racing has taken on a new lease of life, we hope a long one as no better sport could be wished for. A lot of the credit for the revival has been due to the Royal Engineers at Butcher Island who attacked the subject of open boat sailing with truly professional zeal. Their little cutter was always more than a match for the larger naval boats and their beautiful galley was also one of the cracks of the fleet.

The Challenge Cup presented to the Club by Lord Lamington was offered for annual competition between the ships of the East Indies squadron and in its first year produced really fine sport. The Hyacinth, Highflyer and Proserpine competed in the first race which was won by the Proserpine. She was however disqualified on a protest and the Highflyer being second would have won the Cup. She had also a protest in against the Hyacinth and the decision of the Sailing Committee was that the two ships would sail it off. The result of the second race was a decisive race for the Hyacinth and the Lamington Cup is now on board the Flagship till next December.

A most interesting feature of the racing was the presence of the boats of the Swedish cruiser Fylgia. They sailed in several races and proved themselves a good deal better than the English ships boats having to be heavily handicaped after the first race or two. It may be noted in passing that the above-mentioned protest was the only one that came before the Sailing Committee during the season, a most gratifying state of affairs and one that reflects great credit on the yachtsmen of Bombay. The Sweepstakes races on Thursdays and Sundays were an innovation and a successful one. They appear to fill a want, providing a much needed object in an afternoon's sail and affording considerable amusement and interest.

Another feature of the season has been the number of Cups that have been given by generous donors. The Commodore of the Club, Mr. C. T. B. Scovell gave cups for A and C classes, Mr. Morison, I.C.S., gave cups for A and B. Dr. Gibson gave cups to B and C and the Sporting Age set a noble example by giving a Cup for C class. Mr. George Lund again presented a Cup for all classes which he insisted on calling the Town Cup though it was difficult to see what credit the town had in the matter and the Royal Engineers of Bombay gave a cup for a race of the same nature. Trixie won the Town Cup and Wagtail that given by the R. E.s.

Altogether there is no doubt at all, that the season has been a most successful one and we can only hope that the next will be as good. At present, however, things do not look hopeful. The prospects in A class are distinctly gloomy and although there are great schemes in the air it is early to say if they will come to anything. B class has lost one boat in Sayonara and Peewit is also for sale. C class has no rumours pointing either in the direction of sales or new boats. In short, the out look is not very promising but we must hope for the best and things are sure to turn out better than we hope.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 9th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	8	1	39 p.m.	19	46
Teheran ...	9	1	40 p.m.	0	43
Suez	9	2	25 p.m.	0	14

NOTICES.

Tehran route right (9-6-08).

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW DANGER IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The new danger in India to which Sir Charles Elliott calls the attention of the British public, in the "Empire Review," first manifested itself in its lurid colours at the Surat Congress The aims and aspirations of that body were long hidden in a mist of obscurity. Affairs at Surat forced the hands of its leaders to unravel their future plans, and to pronounce their views definitely and once for all. The Congress leaders indentified themselves on the side of loyalty and firmly dissociated themselves from the chimerical designs of the extremist section of political thinkers in India. When the next Congress meets, measures will be taken to admit only those who pledge themselves to abide by its fundamental principles and regulations. The Congress edifice has been constructed by political architects on the rock of loyalty to the Government. Though revolutionaries have laid a mine to explode the structure, we do not think that its safety is compromised under the guardianship of its present custodians. The line of demarcation which divides the Moderate party from the school of Nationalists was sharply drawn out at the last meeting of the Congress. As a student of Indian affairs, this fact could not have escaped the observation of Sir Charles Elliott, who calls upon the Congress leaders to speak out plainly that they have dissociated themselves from the party of crime. The Congress barque is under the pilotage of men of whose character and reputation we think too highly to suspect them of having any lurking sympathy at heart for the misdeeds of political criminals. They have fought a desperate battle at the Surat Congress to purge that body of its undesirable element, though we doubt very much if their struggle has seen the beginning of the end. The split between the two parties can never be seamed under such radical disagreement of their mutual views, and the Congress will have to face more troublous times as years roll in its struggle against the intrigues of demagogic revolutionaries and anarchists. Sir Charles Elliot's admonition to the Congress is thus far superfluous, though we should not be surprised if he was impelled to question the loyalty of its leaders by the inadvisable reticence of our political associations with respect to the recent developments in India. Nothing is further from our thought than to question the loyalty of the Modorates, but we only wish that in such critical times as these they should freely give expression to their loyal views so that there may be no apprehension of a misunderstanding. Their reserve in such critical circumstances is not only amenable to misinterpretation but is positively ruinous to their cause. The success of their political moment in India so largely rests upon the support which they are able to enlist on their side from Government that they must not only offer proper indication of their "bona-fides," but to reassure the authorities as to their strength to lead and enlighten the masses, and to direct their agitation within constitutional bounds.

The "Parsi":—Sir Charles Elliott, having passed that stage in his career when his opinion is likely to be asked officially, has rushed into print, as is the fashion now, on the subject of "The New Danger in India." He says that "the recent occurences in India necessitate a complete reconstruction of English ideas of the gentleness and submissiveness of Indians, and especially of Bengalis." To begin with, this is a somewhat maladroit way of expressing it. The respect for law and order inherent in the bulk of the people undoubtedly makes government easy; but one would not care to say that a policy was framed upon their "gentleness and submissiveness," the phrase suggesting that these qualities had been by no means profitable to their possessors. By "the virus," which he says is spreading, Sir Charles presumably means the preaching of rebellion and the throwing of bombs. Nobody is more anxious than the Indian public that these should be supressed; but Sir Charles Elliott does not help very much in the necessary process of segregation when he writes as though practically all India is tainted. He urges the Government, Reuter tells us, to tell the Congress leaders plainly that they must dissociate themselves openly from the party of crime! This is a sentence which we might expect from a cold weather tourist, but hardly from a man who had spent thirty years or so in the country. In the first place, Government has never told the Congress anything except that in Government's eyes the Congress does not exist: and although one seldom finds a sense of humour in a bureaucracy, we must credit Government with a little more sence of the fitness of things than to give its first official recognition by way of a lecture on conduct. The Congress came into existence, for the purpose of advising the Government, and it has not been without its influence, though unrecognised officially. But it is a voluntary association, and does not exist, as Sir Charles seems to imagine, for the purpose of taking orders.

The "Gujerati":—Sir Charles Elliott was never know for well-balanced judgment or correct knowledge of Indian affairs. Narrowminded and intolerant, conceited and reactionary, biassed and ill-informed, he is the last person to be listened to with any degree of respect or consideration at a juncture like the present. Sir Charles Elliott is so enamoured of his own knowledge and experience and has such high notions about the profundity and soundness of his views that every time there is some serious occurrence in India, he eagerly rushes forward to enlighten his countrymen regarding Indian affairs and to raise an ominous note of warning in his characteristic way. With such a tempting opportunity like the one offered by the recent events in Bengal, it would have been a wonder if Sir Charles Elliott had remained silent. By way of giving peace at any rate to his own mind he has contributed an article to the "Empire Review" on the 'New Danger in India.' In that article he maintains that the recent occurrences in India necessitate a complete reconstruction of English ideas of the gentleness and submissiveness of Indians and especially of the Bengalees. Sir Charles Elliott's ingorance of the Indian people must be very extraordinary if he does not know that half the success of British rule in this country is due to the essentially mild and docile character of the people and that the majority of them still are what they have been. If they cease to be in future what they are and feel disposed to resent effusions like his, the fault will not be theirs but of those who provoke them into resentment.

PARSI CHARITY AND MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—Mr. Justice Davar's plainspeaking might possibly have been resented by a few, but there is no doubt that the learned Parsi Judge of the Bombay High Court voiced in our view the feeling of a majority of his co-religionists when he said that the Parsis, in their eagerness for catholic charities, must not neglect their own poor. The occasion of laying open for use the first block of residences for poor Parsis, built by the Parsi Building Society, was very fittingly embraced by Mr. Justice Davar to give expression to what he thought to be the opinion of a large portion of his community in regard to the charities made by them. The general feeling so far may be said to be rightly speaking in favor of Mr. Justice Davar's outspoken and emphatic opinion that Parsi charities should, in the main, be devoted to their own people. While acknowledging the evident justness of the remark we cannot help saying that this should not be made in any way the guiding principle of Parsi charity or a hard and fast rule. The adage charity begins at home need not be too closely carried into practice by any community, much less by the Parsis. If charity must begin at home, surely it must not end there. It is the catholicity of Parsi charities that has made the name of the community known all the wide world over.

COMMISSION ON THE SALE OF INDIAN STAMPS.

The "Gujerati":—The president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has addressed a representation to the Government of India on the subject of their order to discontinue payment of any commission on the sale of postal stamps. Our Government are sometimes disposed to be so economical and parsimonious as almost to seem penny wise and pound foolish, though in other matters they are indifferent whether thousands and lakhs are wasted. The Government might have been losers to some extent by having to pay a small commission to the vendors of postal stamps. But the system grew out of the special requirements of the country, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber has simply re-echoed the general feeling in its representation to the Government that the authorities should revert to the old practice. Stamps required for judicial purposes are not sold in Courts only. Railway and steamer companies have opened booking offices at convenient centres of population for the greater convenience of the public. Under the old system postal stamps could be had even by a mill-operative or labourer very easily at any time even on Sundays without having to dance attendance at Post Offices during particular hours. Now poor and ignorant people must walk long distances for buying a card or a half anna stamp. Has not the Postal Department made convenient arrangements in different parts of Bombay for the posting of letters? Does not prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the location and number of Post Offices do not meet the requirements of public and afford the necessary facilities? The majority of the Indian public do not keep postal stamps in stock but procure them when they are needed. Besides exigencies are apt to arise at any moment. Indian traders and merchants mostly write their correspondence at the close of the day and despatch it later on. Businessmen as well as the general public, therefore, found it very convenient to buy the postal stamps from the nearest stamp vendor. The Postal Department is not a losing department and it is the one department which is liked by the people at large. There is, therefore, no reason why the Government should for the sake of saving the amount paid as commission cause great inconvenience to the public. A niggardly spirit and disregard of public convenience are wholly out of place in the administration of this department and we do hope the Government of India will act upon the suggestion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and restore the old system which was in every way convenient to the ignorant Indian labourer as well as Indian trader.

RUSHING TO AFGHANISTAN.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—It is clear enough from the columns of recent English papers how quickly they echoed the parrot cry of the "Spring Forward" School of pressmen here touching the Amir's reticence, aye, even unfaithfulness, in the matter of the freelance Afghans who assisted the Mohomands at the outset of recent hostilities. It was fortunate that the Government of India was not panicky. On the contrary, with calm dignity and statesmanlike attitude, it immediately set about contradicting the baseless allegations against Habibulakhan. As we have repeatedly said "the one fixed object" of that mischievous and most dangerous school is to bring about some kind of plausible "casus belli," to exaggerate it according to their wild and heated imagination, create malignant prejudice for the Amir, and have the same repeated with hundredfold legendary statements in the swashbuckling and blood-sucking organs of so called "public opinion" at home, and some way or another force the hands of Government for warlike operations against the Amir, with the view to absorb his territory and extend the "red line" of the map of British India. But luckily there is at present the Liberal Government in power which will not plunge into war at the bidding of the "Spring forward" school, and there is a Secretary of State who whatever may be his other grievous failings in the administration of India, is equally averse to embarking on rash and mischievous enterprises, costing crores, without a justifiable cause, we mean such a cause as would in the eyes of a righteous world justify war against the Amir. We are thankful to this Liberal Government and to Lord Minto that India has been saved from a fourth Afghan war. The panic-mongers and the frontier pyrotechnists have been for the occasion foiled in their unrighteous endeavours.

FLIES AND DISEASE.

Viewed by itself, the familiar house fly seems to be a very agreeable, almost tidy, little insect; minding its own business and studiously avoiding trouble. At least, that is one way of regarding it.

But there is another way that of medical scientists and bacteriologists. They regard the common house fly as the most dangerous animal on earth, killing tens of thousands of men, women, and children every year. Some time ago thorough investigations into the nature and extent of their depredations were made by a select committee of recognised authorities. The report contains some startling information.

The form and character of the fly's body is particularly adapted for carrying infectious material, and as they breed in decaying matter, at the rate of thousands for each individual fly, the consequent facility for the spread of disease breeding germs is apparent.

To prove by experiment captured flies were thoroughly cleaned and then

AMERICAN SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

Disappointed Shipowners.

Though the ship subsidy bill which recently received such a large majority in the United States Senate has been shelved with Charles Stirrup in the "Pall Mall" the efforts of the shipping interests to obtain Government aid have not been relaxed. And they are at last receiving a very considerable measure of public support, which we may take as an immediate result of the lessons the American people are now learning from the circumstances attending the voyage of the fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. National pride has suffered deep humiliation from the fact that the ships which carried the coal supplies were British, there being no American vessels available for that purpose. The deplorable position to which American shipping has fallen has long been a matter for lamentation by all political parties, and, moreover, a matter of particularly acrimonious dispute, but nothing has brought home the broad facts of the case so completely as the knowledge that the warships would practically have been unable to make their long voyage had the naval authorities been obliged to do without foreign assistance. Not only the American people, but the world at large, have learnt that in the present state of the mercantile marine the American navy is useless when without the aid of foreign coalers. That is a bitter pill for our friends on the other side of the Atlantic to swallow.

It is not a little significant—and we in this country may find more than ordinary interest in the point—that shipping is the only one of the great branches of American industry which has not been in some way protected or assisted, and, at the same time, the only one which has not flourished. Unprotected, and subjected to direct and strenuous competition, on the one hand, it has, on the other, been compelled to employ high-class protected labour to build and to man its ships. American vessels cannot compete on equal terms with British or German rivals, because they cost from forty to seventy-five and in some cases even one hundred per cent. more to build, and from twenty to forty per cent. more to work, American sailors being the best paid and best fed in the world. The consequence is that American shipping, once greater than that of any other nation, has now almost disappeared from the high seas, only eight per cent. of the foreign commerce of the United States being carried in American bottoms, the total tonnage of which is actually less than that of one hundred years ago. In 1903 not a single ship flying the American flag and engaged in foreign commerce entered the great port of Philadelphia. Because this branch of trade has been allowed, for want of protection, to sink into decay, an enormous amount of capital has been sent out of the country and invested in foreign shipping, and as much as £44,000,000 a year is being paid to foreign shipowners for carrying American commerce. The position of the American shipowners is, therefore, on a par with that of many British manufacturers—the want of adequate protective legislation leaves them exposed to unequal and often ruinous foreign competition.

Until quite recently proposals to subsidise shipping by means of mail subventions or in any other way have not enjoyed any considerable measure of popularity in America. The bulk of the people seldom have been otherwise than apathetic, and a comparatively small faction of Free Trade doctrinaires have been particularly noisy in their opposition. Every bill brought forward has been furiously assailed on various specious grounds, though President McKinley, as well as President Roosevelt later, more than once indicated that some direct assistance to shipping was necessary. The late Chief of the Executive spoke with more than ordinary force and eloquence in describing his country's needs. "Next in advantage to having the thing to sell," he said, "is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans."

THE FOREIGN COMPETITOR.

The objection most frequently brought against shipping legislation is that the foreigner can do the carrying cheaper, and therefore ought to be left to do it. Here we have the old moth-eaten foundation of the doctrine of Free Trade. In America it has been used against every proposal to protect various industries, and has not yet been abandoned, despite the fact that it has repeatedly been shown to be false. After many years of Protection, America manufactures articles more cheaply than any other nation and pays higher wages. The railroads have been protected by subsidies and land grants, and their freight rates are the cheapest in the world. But still more convincing is the fact that though the American coasting and Great Lakes trade is absolutely protected from foreign competition, the rates are extraordinarily low—lower, in fact, than has ever been known in any other country. There is no good reason, then, for the belief that foreign shipowners can carry freight more cheaply than their American rivals, providing that the latter are placed on a firm footing; and in this connection it is very frequently pointed out that a number of British and German steamship companies are practically subsidised by their respective Governments.

It is admitted on all hands that the navigation laws, which have long been in existence, have done something to hasten the decline of American shipping, and Free Traders and Protectionists alike have for some years been calling for their amendment. The law prohibits the buying of ships abroad, and even goes so far as to levy a duty of fifty per cent. on all repairs made in foreign posts, no matter even if they be immediately necessary. The latter is a most arbitrary imposition, and few seek to defend it, but as regards the restriction against foreign-built ships there was until recently a disposition amongst many who favoured subsidies to believe that its removal would go for towards restoring American shipping to prosperity. The inquiries of the Merchant Marine Commission appointed by Congress in 1903 put an end to that view. The Commission visited every large port in the United States, and everywhere asked shipowners the same question: Could you, with free ships other circumstances remaining as they are, compete successfully with the foreigner? The answer was always the same, No; many shipowners going further and declaring that if vessels were presented to them as a free gift they could not work them at a profit under present conditions. The proof of this is that the Commission saw in some ports American ships lying at anchor idle, unemployed for the sole reason that it cost too much to man them.

There is at present in existence a law, that of 1891, under which several American steamship companies receive liberal mail subventions, these being on a mileage basis of from 66 2-3 cents. (2s. 9 1/2d.) to four dollars (16s. 8d.), together with 1·60 dollars (6s. 8d.) a pound for first-class mail and 8 cents (4d.) for other mail. Foreign vessels that carry American mails receive the usual international rates of 44 cents. (1s. 10d.) and 4 1/2 cents. 2 1/4d. respectively. But, as the Commissioner of Navigation proved very clearly in 1897, these subventions were inadequate and in the following year the late Senator Mark Hanna came out boldly with a bill the real purport of which was clearly stated, not partly concealed under the old term

"MAIL SUBVENTION."

It provided a navigation bounty of 1 1/2 cent. per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles sailed up to 1,500 miles and one cent. for every additional 100 miles. In addition to this, steamers were to be given extra speed and tonnage bounties. Senator Hanna estimated that the impetus given to American shipping would be such that in 1908 the United States would own eighty per cent. of the vessels engaged in American foreign commerce. The opposition which this proposed legislation aroused was extraordinarily strong, and when it was shown that in 1908 the measure would involve an expenditure of fully 48,000,000dls. (£9,600,000) its fate was sealed and it was eventually dropped. Senator Frye's bill of 1902 was also, in its original form, a pure subsidy measure and placed no limit to expenditure. But the force of opposition was such that the annual expenditure was reduced to a maximum of 9,000,000 dls. (£1,800,000), and in a decidedly attenuated form the bill was passed by the Senate. It never came before the House, however, for it was felt that there was practically no chance of its final success, even under the plea of mail subvention.

The report of the Merchant Marine Commission cleared away many doubts and misconceptions and destroyed many false arguments, and it was thought that the bill of 1906 would receive the endorsement of Congress. It was, however, withdrawn without a vote in March last year, but in December Mr. Roosevelt, in his Annual Message, indicated what was coming by advocating an extension of the Ocean Mail Act of 1891. The recently-shelved bill, it was claimed by its framers and supporters, would give increased markets for products of field and factory, would increase American commerce and aid shipping, and would provide and man an auxiliary fleet for the navy. The chief object was, of course, to increase the number of ships flying the American flag, and it was believed that if the bill became law the building of many new vessels would at once be undertaken. Experience in the past had taught the promoters of the bill to steer clear of the word subsidy, which is odious to the Democratic and Labour leaders. The Postmaster-General was authorised to pay for an ocean mail service in specified vessels between the United States and South America, the Philippines, Japan, China, and Australia the sum of 4 dollars (16s. 8d.) a mile on an outward voyage of not less than 4,000 miles, the annual disbursement under this head being estimated at about 4,000,000dls. (£800,000). It was thought that the measure had an excellent chance of becoming law, and when Congress abandoned it the shipping interests showed a disposition to revolt.

The new scheme, which is receiving the support of Mr. Taft, provides for a subsidy to American ships transporting material and equipment from the United States to Panama for the construction of the Canal. Several British ships are engaged in this work, and, naturally enough, American ship-owners, who have good ships out of service are chagrined beyond expression at such state of affairs. If this scheme passes, it will be regarded merely as a preliminary to a more far-reaching measure, for American foreign shipping is in desperate straits. "Unless we get ship protection," says Representative Lovering, who has framed the new bill "when the Canal is completed there will be no American ships in the West Indies, none in the Gulf, none in the Caribbean, and the American people will awaken to discover too late that they have spent £40,000,000 or £60,000,000 of the nation's money in large part as a virtual subsidy to the ships and sailors of foreign Governments, our rivals in trade and possible enemies in war."

TYRANNY OF THE PURSE.

Whence do matrimonial worries spring, asks a writer who has been pondering the interminable question of how to obtain conjugal bliss. From th power of the purse-strings, tightly drawn, squeezed together, shut.

Take the case of the young wife, generally ignorant of her husband's financial affairs, with no allowance or income of her own. Like all her sex she loves pretty thinks—she wants a trinket, a ribbon, a bunch of flowers, a new hat. If she goes with her innocent request for money to her husband, ten to one, in her experience, she seizes the moment when he is worried out of temper, or tired out with raked and weary nerves.

Naturally she receives a curt or disagreeable refusal. Probably she says nothing, retires to her room to shed impotent, bitter tears, and irrevocably registers the act of injustice against him. By degrees she acquires the art of diplomacy, lights his cigar, sits on his knee after dinner, wheedlest, caresses, kisses, and tries to obtain her desire. Being treated like a slave, she adopts a slaves' vices.

How often a mother feels the heavy yoke of the tightly drawn purse-strings! She has no income of her own. The purse strings are not only a power; they can also be converted into an oppression of the cruellest type. Beside the crude domestic tyrant who bullies and swaggers, and brutally proclaims his mastery over the household, there is also the man who enjoys the sense of power over the weak—the most subtle and degrading of sensations—who gives when he is asked, even pleasantly, but wields the keen sword over the head of his victim, loves to bring her to her knees, to make her bend her proud head, as he revels in the knowledge of his omnipotence and her unwilling obedience.

Unlimited power is a dangerous weapon in the hand of man. It is as bad for the oppressor as for the oppressed. It leads many a woman into wicked extravagance on the plea that you may as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamp, and that the unpleasant quarter of an hour is the same in both cases. What recks she of the source of money, so hard to get so humiliating to acquire, so tinged with deceit and tainted with lies, so hateful and yet so necessary!

The most wasteful and profuse of her own sex, when she has no personal income often becomes the most careful and economical when dealing with her own money. We do not say this is a nice trait in a woman, but it is a very human and natural one.

THE Society for the Destruction of Vermin in England has decided to offer an award of ten guineas for the best method of commercially utilising rat skins. The destruction of the rat tribe has been declared necessary on the grounds of public health by many authorities, and the policy of the Society is to encourage and stimulate the work of extermination by all practicable methods. It is considered that a great incentive to the general destruction of the rats will be provided when a method of utilising the skins for commercial purposes is discovered. All entrants for the award and diploma must submit their methods to the Secretary, Society for the Destruction of Vermin, 1, Palace Gardens Mansions, London, W., not later than the 15th July.

BY THE WAY.

AN EMPTY WEST END.

Despite the tremendous influx of visitors that is taking place just now, the number of empty houses in London rapidly increasing. The district of South Kensington seems to be suffering most severely in this respect, and there are certain once popular streets where almost every second or third residence is seeking a tenant. One house in Lennox-gardens displays no fewer than seven "To let" boards, and others in the Gloucester-road, Earl's Court-road, Suffolkplace, and Onslow-square are in the hands of at least three agents. Coming further west the house-hunter may meet with almost equal choice, especially in the smaller side-streets off Piccadilly. Eight mansions stand vacant in Berkeley-square and an equal number in Grosvenor-square. Belgravia, however, appears to be better favoured than Mayfair, since Eaton-square is only putting out three boards to catch the eyes of prospective tenants; and Chesham-street has no empty houses at all. These localities, however, are marked exceptions.

"J'Y SUIS, J'Y RESTE."

The real origin of the historic phrase "J'y suis, j'y reste" is told in the Memoris of the Marquis de Castellane, now appearing in the "Revue Hebdomadaire. The Marquis had a speech to make before the National Assembly on the proposal to extend MacMahon's powers. He confided to the Marquise that he wanted an epigram to hammer his point home, and the Marquise suggested one: "On the following day," runs his narrative, "I made my speech, and this was my peroration: 'Do to-day for France what MacMahon did sixteen years ago for the army at the Malakoff. He was the first to enter the citadel. It was mined. It seemed about to bury him in its ruins. But no matter. He ran to the telegraph and sent his chief this message, sublime in its simplicity: 'J'y suis j'y reste!'" "The effect," the Marquis continues, "was indescribable, and the newspapers have ever since insisted upon the historic phrase which the Marshal never uttered, but which my young wife invented for my use."

BURTON-CRESCENT, W. C.

The practice of naming streets after notable inhabitants is being carried so far that London is in danger of having certain long-familiar names displaced. An example is to be found in Burton-crescent Euston-road, which is about to be called Cart-wright gardens, after a once famous resident of No. 37, whose somewhat forlorn statue stands in the crescent garden. Major John Cartwright was one of the most persitent fighters on behalf of Parliamentary reform a century ago. He was, besides, a Navy Leaguer before his time, and an untiring advocate of improved agriculture. He supported the French Revolution and most other rebellious causes, and in 1820 was tried and find for sedition. For taking part in a procession celebrating the fall of the Bastille, Cartwright's commission in the Notts Militia was suspended and afterwards cancelled.

PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. Frank Foxcroft, in the May "Atlantic Monthly," points out that prior to last July there were only three Prohibition States in the Union—Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota. Since that date four States have been added to the Prohibition group—Oklahoma, by a provision in the Constitution under which she entered the Union; and Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, by legislative enactment. Prohibitory legislation in the South is not a bolt from the blue. It is the culmination of forces which have been for a long time at work. Careful study of existing conditions justifies the conclusion that these forces have by no means spent themselves, but that other Southern States are likely to follow the example of those named.

"DRY" AND "WET."

The liquor interests have, we are told, taken alarm at the outlook, and not without reason. A map of the United States, with prohibition States white, licence States black, and States partly "dry" and partly "wet" under local option indicated by shading, discloses a belt of States—a new "black belt"—extending from Montana on the north to the Mexican border, in which Temperance legislation has made no headway. In this belt are included Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Outside of this belt there is no States in the Union in which some form of restrictive legislation is not operative. The patches of white territory, marking areas which are "dry" under local option, are especially numerous in the South; and the prohibition area is growing so fast that a map of 1907, thus marked, is already antiquated.

THE EFFECT ON CRIME.

The movement of many of the States towards Prohibition is, Mr. Foxcroft goes on to point out, accelerated by the advantage which all accessible statistics prove that "dry" counties have over "wet" as regards the prevalence of crime. Thus in Virginia the "dry" counties furnish one prisoner in the penitentiary to every 5,122 of the population, while the "wet" counties furnish one prisioner to every 2,913. In West Virginia the five wettest counties have 415 convicts; the other fifty counties have only 413. The comparison might be extended indefinitely with similar results. This year is the "off" year in the meeting of State Legislatures, but next year, when the Legislature of most of the States will be in session, a large amount of restrictive legislation may, we are assured, be looked for.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

"One policeman will always be sufficent to look after any separatist movement in Canada." Such is the opinion expressed by the Toronto correspondent of "Britannia" in reference to the immigration of Americans into Canada. Politically the new arrivals become unreservedly loyal sons of the Empire, and their "supreme worth as settlers is their knowledge of Western conditions and prairie farming. They have nothing to learn, and at the end of the first season they begin adding their quota to the products and wealth of the country." It is quite likely that what is called Canadianism may grow more pronounced with the growth of population and the expansion of the country, but that, it is urged, is not a bad development and is not inconsistent with a deeper and more ineradicable love for the Motherland.

FEATS OF RAPID COMPOSITION.

M. Bompard, a French musician who, for a wager has composed the music to a song in ten minutes, is a formidable rival to Mr. H. Trotere, of whose feats of rapid composition some remarkable stories are told. His beautiful song "Asthore" was, it is said, both written and composed within forty minutes in Blanchard's Restaurant; the famous melody of "In Old Madrid" was jotted down in a few minutes on a buiscuit-bag in a little public-house in Rochester-row, into which the composer rushed on his way from the Aquarium, lest the air should escape him before he could reach home; "Go to Sea" was composed under similar conditions in a West-End music-shop; and—crowning feat of all—it is actually said that Mr. Trotere composed "The Brow of the Hill," wrote a letter, and ran 400 yards to catch the post, all inside eight minutes. After this one learns without surprise that Sir Arthur Sullivan completed the overture to "Iolanthe" between 9 p.m. and 7 the next morning, and that to "The Yeomen of the Guard" within twelve hours.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

There is perhaps no branch of the subject of dress more exhaustively discussed than economy writes a Lady Correspondent and although far be it from me to say that the subject is unworthy of attention, I protest that what one hears and reads about economy seems to ignore the simple truth that in this, as in all else, "prevention is better than cure." We see so many ways suggested of using up things that should never have existed, and so little about being sure in the first instance to buy what will not want to be twisted round and unmade and remade to prove itself worth its salt. It is bad buying in the main that leads to what we call extravagance. There are, of course, extravagant women who are not bad buyers, who, though they buy too much, yet get excellent value for the money they spend; but there are many others who do not. There is, for instance, the woman who rushes out to buy something for a special occasion, when she ought to have so arranged her season's programme of clothes as to be provided against possible emergencies. Haphazard may otherwise be spelt extravagant. Often a little reconstruction or the intervention of the dyer may provide a new or apparently new thing that will be a refuge in necessity. The robe skirt as we find it at some of the shops which specialise in this direction is an immense help to economy. I examined a number the other day, and found beautiful things in pleated alpaca and Shantung, and white lawn robes.

HATS.

How immense hats are getting! Nineteen or twenty inches across is quite a customary width, and, indeed it is often, exceeded. The most Parisienne idea of the moment is a mole coloured straw hat, massed around with flowers, or else twisted around with satin ribbons or velvet ribbons and finished with wings. A very charming hat at Paquin's was of mole-coloured straw, twisted with a vivid royalblue satin ribbon, and finished at the side with very high royal-blue quills made of ostrich feather, a very new idea. Another mole-coloured hat was twisted with cerise ribbon and completed with wings of very pale pink splashed with the cerise. Another new notion is the transparent black coat. I have seen some very charming coats of black chiffon entirely covered with braidings, and braided in rather a new spirit, not with swirlings and scroll-work but braiding of a more zigzag nature, the whole coat being bordered by a wide braid. Another black chiffon coat was massed with white silk braid and finished round the throat with a white ostrich feather and white marabout collar. It wss extremely elegant.

THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Some of the Advantages.

"The Federation of South Africa was brought into practical politics by a resolution passed on May 5th at the Inter-State Conference now sitting in Pretoria" says the "Manchester Guardian." By the resolution the State Governments will recommend their Parliaments to appoint delegates to a National Convention which will meet and frame a Constitution. The details of federation are about as complicated as a political problem can be and, with the best of wishes, it may be two or three years before the union is complete. But that the present movement will now have a serious setback we do not believe.

"None of the causes of past failures exists now. Federation, though it owes much to Lord Selborne's advocacy, is in no sense an Imperial measure, but has been taken up by the Colonial Governments on their own initiative. The several States have all—thanks to the present Government—attained to full colonial rights. The Transvaal, as in Lord Carnarvon's day, is newly annexed, but it speaks with its own voice, and not with the voice of Downing Street. What is more, in three out of the four States a Dutch Government is in power, and these Governments have an obvious inducement to work together now that the old dream of a united Afrikander nation is within reach. Lord Milner's theory that an Africander nation would be disloyal to the Crown is now almost everywhere repudiated. It was not true to history, for the Bond was, up to the time of the Jameson Raid, in closest union with Mr. Rhodes, and a Dutch Ministry was quite ready only three months before to go to war with the Transvaal over the closing of the drifts.

"Annexation could not alter geography, and as a separate colony the Transvaal was certain to become increasingly independent of the Cape. Only federation could induce the South African colonies to work together for a common economic advantage, and what has made federation possible is the sentiment of Africander unity, with which Sir E. Grey and Mr. Rodhes in his early days sympathised so strongly, and which Lord Milner did his best to destroy. The grant of self-government to the Transvaal, the equalisation of its status with that of the older colonies, and the growing sense of a common South African nationality are what have brought South Africa at last within reach of the ideal of the greatest South African Englishmen and Dutchmen. The conflict of railway interests—'this cloud of future strife,' as Lord Selborne recently called it—will vanish before South African federation, and the wealth of the Transvaal will be used for the common good of British South Africa.

"With federation, too, disappears the risk of tariff war between the South African colonies, which is only averted now by the unstable compromises of Customs Convention. The labour problem will have a fairer chance of solution if all the colonies pursue one common policy; and union, by bringing strength, will place the white man above the fear of the black, which has been responsible for so much cruelty and injustice. It is hardly possible to overestimate the material advantages which union will bring to South Africa, but greatest of them all is the proof it will afford that our work in South Africa has at last succeeded, and that after many failures we have made a loyal and united nation there, as in Canada and Australia."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 5% Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Gosswell Rd., London, Eng.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.

LAST 4 DAYS OF SALE
Monday 8th
Tuesday 9th
Wednesday 10th
Thursday 11th
Friday 12th
Saturday 13th
After which days your chances of securing never-to-be-forgotten BARGAINS will be gone for ever.

LAST 4 DAYS OF SALE
Monday 8th
Tuesday 9th
Wednesday 10th
Thursday 11th
Friday 12th
Saturday 13th
After which days your chances of securing never-to-be-forgotten BARGAINS will be gone for ever.

SALE CLOSES POSITIVELY
SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1908.

A COLUMN OF EYE OPENERS.

Do Not Fail to Come and Get Some of these Shirts.

Shirts at Rs. 1-15 each.
Special Grand Offer of 130 dozen Fancy Coloured Zephyr Shirts, with soft fronts, band collar and stiff cuffs. All sizes and prices.
Only Rs. 1-15 per Shirt.

Men's Dress Shirts. Going Cheap.
A much too heavy stock of Men's English Dress Shirts, must be Reduced. These shirts are beautifully made to our order, with 1 stud hole and Ready for immediate use.
Clearing Prices, Rs. 2-12, 3-6, 3-15 each.
All sizes in stock.

200 Dozen of this Shape Going at Rs. 4-14 per dozen.

The Improved Novelty Collar, as per above, is the latest and most comfortable out. 200 dozen of these and thousands of other shapes to go at Rs. 4-14 per dozen.
Sizes from 14 to 20 inches.

180 only self-coloured Poplin Ties, in good and stylish colours to go at As. 15 each. You will have to come sharp to procure these.

Grecian Slippers. A Rare Offer.
137 pairs only of first class Grecian Slippers as per illustration, leather fronts, with patent heels and flaps, all sizes, to be cleared at
Rs. 3-12 per pair.

White Felt Panama Hat, all the rage. 71 dozen to be cleared at Rs. 3-12 each, all sizes in stock.

A Ripping Offer for Men.

Indispensable for use with the popular soft Lounge Collar.

Rolled Gold Safety Pins.
Offered at Rs. 1-8 each.

A COLUMN OF EYE OPENERS.

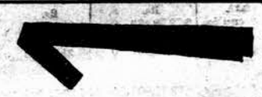
Great Offer of White Twill Shirts, less 25 per cent. off their real value.
Reduced Prices:
Tennis Shirts Rs. 1-8.
Neglige Shirts Rs. 2-8.
Sleeping Suits Rs. 3-8.
Made in any Size.

10,000 Dozen Men's Collars, every shape and size, both single and double, going at Rs. 4-14 per dozen.

A great Offer in Men's Washing Ties, in assorted coloured stripes which wash well.
Price, 6 Ties for As. 14.
Hurry up for these as we have only 73 dozen left and they will soon be snapped.

Smart Tweed Caps, similar to illustration only just arrived yet reduced in Price.

Usual Prices, Rs. 4-12, 5-8, 6-8 each.
Reduced to Rs. 3-15, 4-8, 5-4 each.



Big Offer of Men's Ties, Silk Brocaded and fancy Silk Ties in smart designs, and colours, 200 dozen to be cleared at Prices, As. 15, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 each. Don't miss them.

Vests and Pants for Present Wear.
Splendid offer of Men's White India Gauze vests or pants. Reliable quality and thoroughly shrunk.
Only 200 Dozen to go at the absurd price of
Rs. 1-4 each.

Crush Hats.
Men's superfine felt Squash Hats as per illustration in shades of Greens, very smart and fashionable. Big new Stock substantially Reduced in Price, Rs. 7-8, Reduced to Rs. 6-4 each. Come early.

Men's Ties Half Price.
An accumulation of Ties of all sorts, shapes and colourieg to be cleared at exactly Half their usual Prices. Come and choose some.

COME EVERY DAY.
FOR as the Days lengthen, so the Bargains strengthen.
PARRY SMITH & CO.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

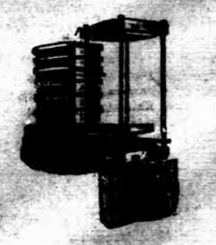
Rowland's Macassar Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Sizes, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Stock 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

Stephens' Inks
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND & OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/12 & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS &

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
Bar Silver in New York	52⅞		unchgd
Exchange on London at New York	4·87	¼	

COTTON.

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	12,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	4,700	,,
Exports to Great Britain	.....	
Do. to Continent	7,000	,,

Spot Cotton—11·20—unchgd

Futures—Month of July 10·10—08 } Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to Commission House liquidation.

Do. Do Oct. 9·43—12 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·10—10
Do do Oct. 9·47—13
Closing Tone of Futures:—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—½

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
80 Bars Silver ...	1,55,389	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion 1 Box Sovereigns ...	14,910	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	7,863		
Rupees	1,000		
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,000	Dubai	G H Methawani

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [9TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 19th May.

Money :—

Money is slightly dearer. The Banks are borrowing at 5 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady to firm to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills; while for cash delivery 1s 3 7-8d. T. T. was available at one or two Banks, but buyers remain scarce. The rate for Credits is unchanged at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 96 3/4 ready and 96 13/16 for the Settlement. Not much business has been reported but rates have remained very steady notwithstanding the drop of Rs. 51 lacs in the Bank of Bombay cash balance yesterday. At the close there are buyers at the opening quotations.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95 12
1st Settlement	... ...	,, 95 13

Bullion :—

The London Market was closed yesterday for the Whit Monday Bank Holiday, but the New York rate for Bar silver is advised unchanged at 52 7-8. Locally the market has been firmer opening at 63 11-16 ex-duty and has advanced 1-8 to 63 13-16 during the day. Moderate offers have been made to London to-day for Bars at about their last quotations. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Liverpool market having been closed yesterday, we had only the American telegrams to hand this morning which advised a slight decline. The local market opened steady with, in some cases, a small advance on yesterday's rates for contracts. There is, however, little business doing.

The enquiry for ready cotton is very moderate, but Japan shippers are in the market for high-class Oomras and Bengals. There is little doing for export to Europe, and Mills continue buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	231	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	212	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	207/8	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	202/8	
Fine M. G. Ruttia ...	196	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196/7	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	
Good-Bijapur ...	189	
Good Westerns ...	200	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230/1	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	240/41	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205/6	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190/1	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	190 1/2	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 8,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·17	5·13	5·53	5·21	5·18
—04	—05	—04	—04	—04
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	
5·10	5·07	5·04	5·06	
—05	—05	—05	—05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	8 0 B. T.
September, ... ,,		9	1 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing, but prices keep steady as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	4 0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ... ,,		9	5 0 ,,
,, Yellow Guzerat ... ,,		10	6 6 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore... ,,		10	4 0 ,,

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	56	0 0 nom.
Muggy ... ... ,,		54	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... ,,		57	0 0
,, Secunderabad ... ,,		56	0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi... ... ... Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

	Rs.
Banks :—	
Bombay	1,397 1/2
India	65 1/2
Indian Specie	55
Mills :—	
David	372 1/2
Kohinoor	740
Mancokji Petit	3,100
Presses :—	
New Mofussil	630
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co.	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	310
Colaba Land and Mill	1,025
Marcks and Co.	121
The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Co., Ld., Preference ...	161
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,052	bales.
Wheat	22,925	cwts.
Linseed	10,018	,,
Rapeseed	9,503	,,
Gingellyseed	866	,,
Poppyseed	8,512	,,
Groundnuts	750	,,
Castorseed	5,506	,,
Rice	8,562	,,
Myrabollams	7,256	,,
Cottonseed	13,930	,,
Mowraseed	268	,,
Gram	1,673	,,
Joowar	695	,,
Maize	nil.	

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th May 1908, as compared with the statement of 2nd June 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 26,			June 2.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,77,85,583	2	3	1,89,54,286	2	6
Other Deposits, &c	16,16,00,586	7	9	16,26,80,193	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,41,611	12	11	11,06,957	3	5
Sundries	32,15,415	0	9	33,01,292	9	3
Rs...	21,93,93,196	7	8	22,17,92,729	2	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,72,59,179	0	0	2,80,64,607	0	0
other authorized Investments ..	31,77,084	0	0	31,62,874	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,79,77,024	14	3	4,90,63,794	10	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,18,05,406	14	10	4,19,56,035	0	2
Bills discounted, &c	3,12,91,091	0	9	3,11,90,145	14	6
Balances with other Banks ...	15,73,222	8	7	13,14,505	3	0
Bullions	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	18,03,646	5	9	18,09,491	3	7
Stamps	17,410	11	2	17,896	4	1
Sundries	95,844	9	7	95,518	7	6
	6,43,93,336	6	9	15,66,74,867	10	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	154,999,860	0	11	6,51,17,861	7	4
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
Rs...	219,393,196	0	0	22,17,92,729	2	3

Percentage 35·00.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	3,26,780	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	14,95,493	Increase.
Other Deposits	10,79,607	do
Post Bills.....	65,346	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,91,268	Increase.
Loans	10,86,770	do
Accounts of Credit.....	1,50,629	do
Mercantile Bills.....	1,00,946	Decrease.
Cash of Head Office	6,66,132	do
Cash at Branches	13,90,657	Increase.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 30th May.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th May 08....				
G I P Ry Section	2,87,513	5,77,363	16,334	8,81,712
I M R system ..	78,420	1,75,486	6,490	2,60,396
A D C Ry ...	11,102	13,009	135	24,239
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,77,035	7,66,353	22,959	11,66,347
Actuals for corresponding week ending 1st June 07				
G I P R Section....	2,92,616	7,71,926	19,051	10,76,597
I M R system....	68,893	2,20,856	987	2,90,716
A D C Ry ...	15,163	11,990	83	27,196
Baran-Kotah Ry...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,76,672	10,04,732	13,109	13,94,509
Increase or Decrease	G I P R... — 5,159	—1,94,061	+ 4,779	—1,94,383
	I M R.... + 9,527	— 45,370	+ 2,552	— 30,320
	A D C Ry — 4,061	+ 1,032	+ 52	— 2,957
	Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures up to 25th April 1908.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 6TH JUNE 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 6th June 1908 to 30th May 1908. By Council Bills	£1,51,613
By Gold	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 7th June 1908 to 31st March 1909	£18,348,387

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	66
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1¼ ,,	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18½
	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue xd. 75 750
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	325
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	40	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,095
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	275
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,270
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	50	580
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	490
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	742½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3100
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 222 5
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripen	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	860
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,375
S. Mahratta	750	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,175
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	13
Badham Pile	50	50	6	40
Bank Bay Bath	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 128
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ..	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,775
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161
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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Readers of the papers in the current issue of the "Edinburgh Review" on the subject of "The Dynasts"—a work into which, as Mr. Hardy has recently been telling someone, he has put more than the material of three novels—will note how definite the ensure of the poetry of the book is. The merit of the book lies, the reviewer thinks, in the prose passages with which the poem is interspersed. "What we are wont to reckon the essentials of poetry are, over large tracts, very plentifully lacking." "The versification as a whole is extremely bad verse." "It might tax a critic to say from which medium, the blank verse or the lyric, melody was most usually absent." They are both "immelodies." The dactyllic endings of the bank lines and the use or invention of peculiar words are infelicitous and the alliterations are "shocking," while, concerning certain samples taken at hazard, the reviewer contends that they seem "to bring us down to a very low level, more near than any verse in literature to that verse that lies outside of literature, and which, enshrined in quarto manuscript books, represents the leisure of some country doctor or country parson who has paid a sly and shy court to the Muses." In all which judgments, albeit somewhat severely expressed one is constrained to acquiesce, although one may point out that, as against Thomas Hardy, it only proves that, while a master of the art of prose, he is not also a master of the art of verse.

POETRY AND PROSE.

There is indeed in our literature an astonishing number of writers who are thus ambidexter; they write poetry with their right hand and prose with their left, to such purpose that they excel in both harmonies. A minority, again, are poets only; they have, in addition to an inspiration to produce verse, what someone once said Tennyson had—an "inspired in-capacity" to produce prose. But the great mass of prose writers are, as Hardy seems to be, masters of prose only. There is nothing very wonderful in that when one considers the high calling of the stately Muse; but what is worth nothing and here we may leave Mr. Hardy out of account—is how often those who either do not attempt to produce poetry or do attempt and fail are experts in the production of poetic prose. There are many instances, and De Quincey is one of them. The great body of De Quincey's work, indeed, is excellent in those qualities which are characteristically prose qualities. But he has also some claim to have introduced into English literature that particular form of prose poetry describable as the "dream phantasy" while concerning such passages as that which closes the essay on Lord Rosse's telescope the "Suspiria de Profundis," and notably the august "Levana and Our Ladies of Sorrow," one may use Sidney's words and say that he "who knows them not to be flowers of poetry did never walk into Apollo's garden." Nevertheless, whatever versifiet may have been born in De Quincey died young. As a boy at school he wrote, it seems, verse as well as prose to the school magazine. A rendering of an ode of Horace done during the same period took the third prize in a competition instituted by a periodical, Leigh Hunt, also a boy then, taking the first. Richard Garnett reprinted it, and pronounces it the better poem of the two. Nevertheless even then De Quincy felt that verse was not his vocation, and in his later life "affected no plumes" from poetry.

A SPECIAL INSTANCE.

Jeremy Taylor is an even more conspicuous instance, because he is not a prose poet "par exception" but almost continuously. Truth presented its imaginative side to him, he has a wonderful eye for picturesque detail, and he commands a dialect so proper for the uses of poetry that, like the princess, he seems never to open his mouth without uttering sapphires and rubies. "In a word," says Hazlitt, "his writings are more like fine poetry than any other prose whatever." It would have been astonishing if one so rich in poetry had never felt urged to express it in verse; but a more astonishing thing still happened—he tried and made a very poor job of it. Dr. Grosart, indeed, in a privately printed edition of the Bishop's poems in 1870, said the best he could for them. "The march of it (the poetry,") he picturesquely says, "is radiant and solemn, the music and involute rhyme and rhythm stately, with occasional felicities alike of ideas and wording glancing out of the Cowley-Pindaric stanzas like the scarlet of the cactus from its fantastic lobes of prickles." Few will put it so high. For the ordinary reader it is enough that he who, as an orator, is so golden-lipped, should, when he put on singing robes, fall upon so exiguous an utterance as is instanced in these lines on the Nativity :—

But He hath other waiters now,
A poor cow,
An ox and mule stand and behold,
Ad wonder
That a stable should enfold
Him that can thunder.

A DICKENS MEMORY.

Mr. Birrell was born at Wavertree, and before he went to Cambridge he spent much of his leisure in the old Liverpool Lyceum Library, in Bold Street. This year the Library is celebrating its 150th anniversary, and a part of the celebration was a great gathering in the Philharmonic Hall the other night to hear an address by Mr. Birrell. It was announced from the chair that the title of the address was "Old Days in the Lyceum Library," but Mr. Birrell, with pleasant license, talked first about old days in the Philharmonic Hall. One Philharmonic Hall scene he recalled was associated with Charles Dickens. Simply to see Dickens was in itself an occupation. I believe a more animated countenance than his was never placed on human shoulders. Garrick's may have equalled it probably did, but I don't think it could have surpassed it. Dickens came here—being, like others, a good-natured man—to give away certificates, to some school of art. You can picture the scene—piles of certificates, rows of young ladies all bows and smiles, the reading out of the names of the successful candidates by Dickens on the platform. On his marvellous face my eyes were riveted all the time. Suddenly I observed a strange gleam in his eye and noticed a momentary hesitation in reading out one particular name. And then out the name came, rainging through this hall. What do you think the name was? It was—Miss Weller, (Laughter.) Can you conceive the situation? A crowded hall, all sorts and conditions of people—young and old, rich and poor, gentle and simple, merchants and craftsmen, and the policeman at the door—and all in an instant, at the mere pronouncement of a name, all alike without exception exploding in a roar of delighted laughter born of humorous recollections. And there, amused with the laughter, stood the author and creator of Sam Weller, receiving in what I thought at the time, and still think, the most exquisite from a universal and unpremeditated tribute to his genius. No other English author save Shakespeare—and he not in his own day—could have received such an instantaneous shout by the mere casual mention of the name of one of the characters of his own creation. Poor little Miss Weller meanwhile, somewhat taken aback after all it was her own patronymic stood waiting for this roar of laughter to subside, and Dickens, bending, whispered into her ear words the memory of which no doubt in after years she valued more even than her paper certificate.

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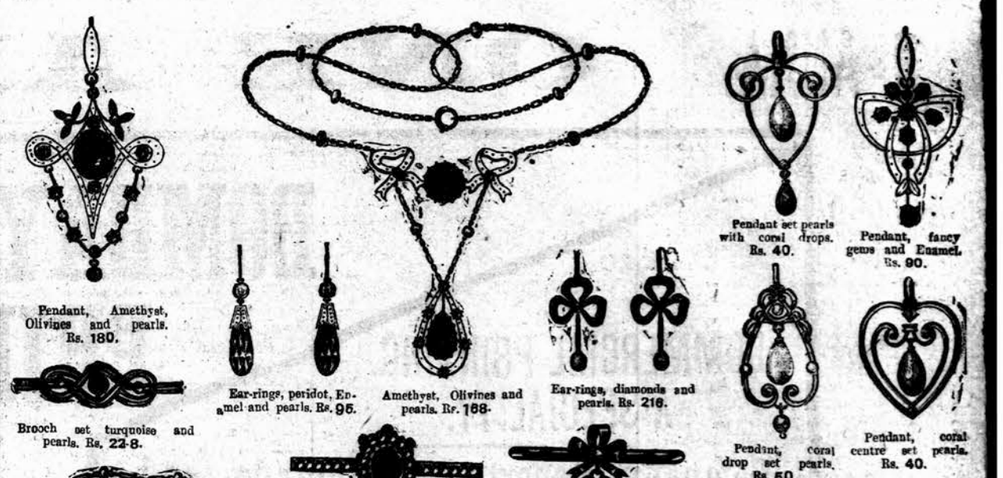

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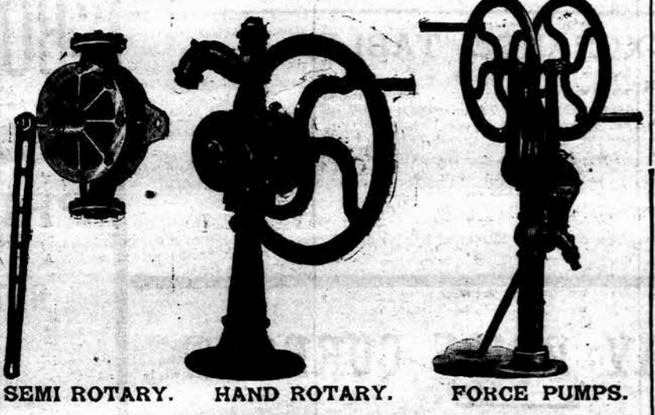

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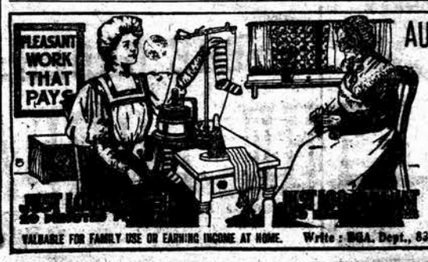

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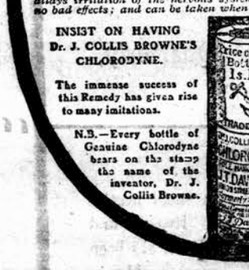

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